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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1888.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

THE REPUBLICANS IN GOOD HUMOR

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE. The Talk About Mr. Harrison's Cabine Mr. Blaine's Chances of Getting In. Mr. Randall Present.

Washington, December 3 .- [Special.]- The second session of the fiftieth congress has convened. The houses were well filled today, and the galleries were packed. Members' desks in both chambers were liberally decorated with flowers, but strange to say, there was not a flower on the republican side of the senate. This fact brought forth from a republican sen-ator the remark that "We don't need any flowers yet; we are not dead enough." Neither

of the Georgia senators were in their seats.

In the house the republicans were all smiles,
while democrats accepted good naturedly the Jokes at their expense by their political oppo-nents. At a few minutes before 12 o'clock Mr. Randall entered, attired as usual in a black frock coat, but looking very thin and pale. Since his illness his hair has turned almost white. The members of both parties immediately flocked around his desk, and until the speaker's gavel rapped he was the re-

cipient of a regular ovation.

Messrs. Crisp, Turner, Blount, Grimes and Stewart, of the Georgia delegation, were on hand, shaking hands with their friends. The election of a republican house was particularly severe on Judge Crisp, as it was generally un-derstood he was to be the next speaker, but he was, nevertheless, smiling this morning, and will wait two years in hopes of the election of another democratic house. Tom Reed, of Maine, to judge from appearances, was the happiest man in the house today. He was all smiles and seemed to enjoy victory so much that he grasped the hand of Roger Q. Mills pleasantly, without even attempting to guy him or sa y a cutting or sarcastic thing. On the whole this morning the republicans were too happy to be anything but magnanimous, and the democrats have, in a measure, got used to their position. Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, were in the gallery and remained

The President's Message. The President's Message.

To the first part of the president's message the house listened attentively, but after the reading of that part relating to the tariff, one by one they adjourned to the cloak room, and when it was concluded very few were on the floor. The general opinion among democrats seemed to be that it was a bold maintenance of his position on the tariff, but more politic than his preserge of a year ago.

his position on the tarint, but more points than his message of a year ago.

Mr. Mills said the message was an able and straightforward presentation, and he was glad to see that Mr. Cleveland did not recede in the least from his position taken a year ago. He says the tariff fight must go on. There is to be no back down.

Mr. Springer says it was no surrender on the

Mr. Springer says it was no surrender on the tariff. He would rather be right than have the offices. Mr. Foran said, while he was a protection democrat, he thought the president should have continued to be agressive, and not to have

shown the white feather.

Tom Reed said Mr. Cleveland was like a man on the gallows who always has the last word to say. Reed was of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland should have said "Mills and Watterson have brought me to this."

Altogether there has been very little talk among members either this afternoon or to-

For continuing the construction of buildings for the new ten company army post at Atlanta, as provided by congress, \$75,000.

The following amount that can be profitably expended in rivers and harbors is reported:

Rivers—Atlamaha, \$20,000; Chattahoochee, \$40,000; Coosa, \$100,000; Flint, \$30,000; Jekyl creek, \$10,000; Ocmulgee, \$20,000; Oconee, \$20,000; Savannah, \$40,000.

Harbors—Brunswick, \$62,500; Cumberland sound, \$500,000; Savannah, \$50,000. For the Charleston, S. C., harbor \$750,000 is recommended.

mended.

The other appropriations for Georgia are to maintain the quarantine station at Sapelo island, \$38,500; to continue tidal observations at Savannah, Ga., and Sandy Hook, N. J., \$2,100; to continue the triangulation from Atlanta towards Mobile, \$3,000; to complete the public building at Greenwille, S. C., \$75,000 is recommended.

OATES'S POSITION. The Alabama Congressman Says He Has Not Been Reported Correctly.
WASHINGTON, December 3.—Congressman

Oates says that he has not been correctly re-ported in some of the newspapers on two questions—the tariff and the negro. He says:
"What I have said of the tariff was that

President Cleveland was not politic in sending his message to congress at the time he did, confining it to that single question and treat-ing that in detail. I sanctioned his arguments most fully. His party was likewise mistaken in giving that question in the campaign precedence of all others. It frightened manufactur-ers into making such heavy contributions to the republican campaign fund that it enabled the managers to buy the election of Harrison. I have not said that I would, and did not intend to pro-

pose a constitutional amendment to disfran-chise the negroes, nor do I advocate it. It is not before the country for action. I said that the only way that the republicans could break the solidly democratic south was by eliminating the negro from politics, and that is practicable by adopting a constitutional amendment limiting suffrage to white men, but that it was not probable that any such thing would be proposed by them during Harrison's administration, if ever. Such a movement would not stand the ghost of a chance of success if inaugurated by a southern democrat. I only mentioned it as a possibility, and gave the opinion that if the north ever presented the question for action that all the southern states would sanction it and give up their increased representation by the enfranchisement of the blacks. I would be surprised if any democrat should oppose such a measure if proposed by a republican, for while some southern states might, with the negro disfranchised, go republican, the great states of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and New York would be largely democratic. This is a political reason why the republican party will not move in that direction. If any one doubts what I predicted in respect to the course that will be pursued by the republican administra-tion, let him read the interview with Senator

### BOUQUETS FOR THE DEMOCRATS But None for the Republicans-Scenes In the

Ingalls in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of last

WASHINGTON, December 3.-It was an unusually full senate that responded to President protem Ingalls's call to order at 12 o'clock today. At that time all the galleries were full except the president's and diplomatic departments, the latter ntaining on y one of the under secretaries of the

Austrian legation and three lady friends.

The desk of the presiding officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid bouquet and Sentors Blodgett, Daniel, Pugh, Voorhees, and Beek had before them nature's emblems of the esteem of friends. Not a flower bloomed on the republica -side of the chamber
As the minute hand overtook the hour indicated

on the dial of the clock facing him, Mr. Ingalis let fail the gavel and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer. He returned thanks for the bountiful blessings vouchsafed the land in its material interests, : n remembered President-

material interests, : 12 i remembered Presidentelect Harrison in his petition.

One of the senators who could not be distinground in the throng joined with the chapiain in
repeating the Lord's prayer at the close.

A few moments were spent in greetings among
senators, and then Senator Sherman offered the
usual resolution that the secretary notify the house
that the senate is ready to proceed to business. The
resolution was adopted, as was also one offered by
Mr. Morrell, for the spendiment of a committee to

to the Message.

WASHINGTON, December 3.-Long before the hour for meeting of the second session of the fiftieh congress, the galleries of the house (with the exception of those galleries reserved for the president and his friends and for the diplomatic corps) were filled with spectators, and the bright dresses of ladies formed a brilliant frame to the picture presented on the floor below. There handshaking was indulged in and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members. Of course the recent election was the enieftopic of coursesation, but there was no bitter feeling manifested. Joyous exultation on the part of the republicans and patient resignation on S2,100; to continue the triangulation from Atlanta towards Mobile, \$3,000; to complete the public building at Greenville, S. C., \$75,000 is recommended.

Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, a member of the river and harbor committee, will propose at the meeting of that committee tomorrow, that the river and harbor bill of last session be taken up horizontally, cut down to ten million dollars, and passed within ten days. He thinks the committee will accept his proposition, and that the house will pass it without hesitation as he recommends. It is, however, believed that many members will object to this, a mong them being some of the southern men. By this proposition the estimated appropriation of \$40,000 for the Savannah river will be reduced to \$10,500.

COLQUITT ON HAND.

Senator Colquitt reached here tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Turner and their son arrived this morning. They are at the National. Coloned James R. Raudall is here. He will probably represent some well known papers at the capital this session.

J. A. White, of Griffin, has been appointed to a \$1,200 clerkship in the war department.

J. I. Coleman, of Bockdale county, was to day appointed to a \$900 clerkship in the railway mail sorvice.

HARRISON'S CABINET.

There is a great deal of talk here about who will constitute Mr. Harrison's cabinet. New York is to have one member, but both expending a bitter fight for the place. Men familiar with the situation think Platt has the better chance, but some think both might go in. Mr. Blaine's friends, it is quite evident, do not intend to see him turned down. As yet Mr. Blaine has not received any intimation that Mr. Harrison intends to call on him as an adviser, but his irms expectation as the regulations with definition on the evidence of the house and inmediately read by the electric of the house and problem of the public on the cabinet. They want him to go into the state department, and if he does not there is likely to be some very

THE SOUTH WANTS

TO BE TREATED KINDLY AND CON-SIDERATELY.

H AT'S WHAT GEN- LONGSTREET SAYS

The Ex-Confederate Veteran and Some At lanta Gentlemen Dine With General Harrison in Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, December 3.—General Har-

rison had rather a quiet day. General Long-street, of Georgia, accompanied by Hon. E. A. Angier, of Atlanta, and E. C. Atkins, of this city, were among the callers. This evening General Harrison dined at the residence of Mr. Atkins. The other guests were General Longstreet, E. A. Angier, A. Angier, Dr. Wilson, and a half dozen Indianapolis gentle-men. General Longstreet tells the reporters that "there is not the least bit of political significance in his visit."

When asked what the south wanted, the veteran laughingly replied: "The south wants everything. It wants the earth, if it can get it. But it wants, more than anything else, a good, honest and friendly spirit manifested toward it. We simply want to be treated kindly

and considerately."

General Longstreet and party will remain over until tomorrow and then journey eastward.

NEWS OF THE SOUTH.

A Personal Encounter in Montgomery-A

Sentenced Commuted. Montgomery, Ata.—The sensation of the day grows out of a re-sonal encounter between the Hon. John G. Winston, member of the house of representatives from Marsha'l county, and Hon. John A. Lusk, stilector of the ninth judicial circuit. The difficulty occurred yesterdae morning in the office of the state superintendent of education. Mr. Lusk was in the office when Mr. Winston entered The latter said :

"How are you, John?"
Mr. Lusk replied:

"Don't speak to me, sir; you have slandered me." "I have not slandered at al!, sir; I have told the

Lusk then struck Winston in the face, and the 32 combatants were separated by friends who were present. Both, however, continued to use abusive language and asked that their friends give them room to fight it out. Further trouble is anticipated. The fight grew out of some remarks by Winston on the floor of the house last Saturday, reflecting severely on the personal character of Lusk, and charging him with prostituting his office. Lusk, at that time, was at his home in Marshall county, and came to Montgomery last night with the avowed purpose of whipping

Figure 18 to the control of the cont

Raleigh, N. C .- The state supreme court vesterday filed an opinion iq a very important case. It is an action taken by appeal and involves the title to lands in the Cherokee Indian reservation aggregating two hundred and fifty thousand acres. It is found that a grant was issued by the governor and secretary or state, and that an entry was made in 1796 of these lands, which lie in Jackson county.

To the season of the fallow members either this afternoon or to night about the message.

In the house tonig the candidates for active cauvass among other fellow republican members. McKinley remains in, Butterworth will not enter that the will succeed Sherman is the senate. Senator Sheuman, it is understood, had been offered a cabinet appropriation for the senate to succeed him, and would prefer to felse the cabinet place and the senate to succeed him, and would prefer to felse the cabinet place and the senate of the south, and the man the southern members and in the speaker's chair.

The report of the secretary of the researcy stating estimates of appropriations for George and the southern members and in the speaker's chair.

The report of the secretary of the researcy stating estimates of appropriations for George stating estimates of appropriations for George stating estimates of appropriations for George stating and the secretary of the researcy of the secretary of the researcy of the re

Congratulations and Condolence-Listening Three Negro Children Locked In and Roasted-Other State News.

Valdosta.—The Georgia Southern railroad is tak-

ing its place as a railroad. An unknown tramp went to sleep under the construction train last night, about four miles from town, and was run over when the train started this morning. Both his legs were cut off above the knees. He was brought to town and then carried to the county farm. It is thought he will die. The road will be finished to

this place Thursday. Macon. - The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will remember that Baum & Bro., merchants at Toombs. boro, Irwinton and Dublin, recently failed. Their principal store was at Toombsboro. This morning a number of the numerous creditors of the firm met in Macon. W. C. Singleton, of Singleton & Co., Macon, was elected chairman and A. D. Schofield, of Schoner. was elected chairman and A. D. Schoffeld, of Schoffeld & Son, was chosen secretary. Creditors representing \$82,521,22 were at the meeting. According to the statement of Baum & Bro. their total assets are \$156,236,73 and total liabilities \$150,330,44. Of this indebtedness creditors to the amount of \$83,000 are secured, leaving \$81,330,44 unsecured. H. M. Comer, the well known cotton factor of Savannah, is the largest secured creditor, namely, \$38,000. This firm will place Baum & Bro. on their feet again. Vesterday morning after one o'clock, a house be-Yesterday morning after one o'clock, a honse be-

longing to J. W. Brooks, corner Second and Ocmul-gee streets, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by an Italian barber named Frank Rizza. Rizza and his family had gone out to spend the night and were not at home at the time of the fire. The fire is supposed to have originated from the explosion

The wife of Jesse Dean now lies at the point of death by reason of his murderous attack on her yesterday. He was very jealous of her and charged infidelity, and in a fit of jealous rage, he cut her a terrible wound in the stomach, from which the

terrible wound in the stomach, from which the bowels protuded.

According to the letter carriers' report for the month of November there were, 105,394 letters delivered and 20,096 postal cards; local letters collected, 5,183; mail letters collected, 72,865; local postal cards, 5,023; mail postal cards collected, 14,880. Ten carriers are employed in Macon.

Captain John J. Hudgins who has been an allowed the collected that the collected in the collected that the collected in the collected in the collected that the collected in t

alderman of the city ten years refuses positively to stand for re-election though warmly importuned by Judge McManus, who has been sick for several

Judge McManus, who has been sick for several days, was well enough to hold his regular December term of the court of ordinary.

A large citizens meeting was held last night to nominate aldermen. The city election will be held next Saturday. R. W. Patterson was chairman. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Mayor Price's past administration, and recommending his re-election. The following were nominated for aldermen: First ward—O'Connell, McCrary, Chapman. Second ward—M. O'Hara, N. B. Johnson, N. I. Bruner, Third ward—W. A. Davis, R. H.

Smith, H. T. Powell. Fourth ward-T. J. Carling, Jeff Ware, J. C. Bonner.

Savannah.—Mayor Lester had a long docket in the police court yesterday morning. Twelve riot cases had to be investigated. Tom Washington, who struck Policeman Cronin with a hone in the face, wall turned over to the superior court for assault with intent to murder. Arthur Patterson was similarly disposed of. The cases against Charles Wright, William Campbell, Anderson Sapp, W. F. Green, Perry Clark, Lucius Cope and William Johnson were continued.

Green, Perry Clark, Lucius Cope and William Johnson were continued.

An accident on the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad smashed several freight cars and delayed trains four hours this morning.

The superior court drew the usual first day crowd yesterday morning. Judge Adams charged the grand Jury, and that body was soon at work, with Mr. C. C. Taliaferro as foreman. The grand they are assumed transition of the following: Joe jury returned true bills against the following: Joe Silvers, murder of Fate Nelson, November 10; James Plnckney, murder of Ben Hartley, November 11. The United States circuit and district courts opened yesterday morning, with Judge Emory Speer on the bench.

The steamer David Clark, under Capta'n Usina, met with an unexpected ovation at Fernandina Saturday night. Mayor Barr, the city council, the health officer and the citizens generally, met and entertained the ship, captain and crew, in royal style. The mayor made an address on the raising of the quarantine. Savannah was the first, he said, to respond to Fernandina's appeal for aid.

Milledgeville .- Milledgeville will this week entertain one of the most distinguished bodies in the country. The North Georgia conference con-venes here on Wednesday morning, and over two hundred Methodist preachers and lay delegates will be in attendance. The citizens have made every preparation for the entertainment of the guests, and hey may expect a royal welcome in the old capital historic memories that will interest and entertain them while in the city, and it seems to be the ambition of every citizen to make the preachers enjoy the while spent here. Much regret was ex-pressed on account of the wreck of the dunmy train, as they wanted it to be in trim during confer-ence. Last night at dark the engine was standing nearly on its end in the mul down a twenty foot embankment; work was commenced at once, and this morning before daylight the train came to the city. The damage is not as much as was first excity. The damage is not as much as was first ex-pected, and trains will run regularly during confer-

officers passed off very quietly but was very spirited. There were more candidates in the field in this election than there has ever been in the history of Harris county. There were fourtest candidates for fax receiver and tax collector's office. This race was very interesting and exciting. Each man had made a thorough canvass of the county. The result of this election makes a complete change in all the county offices, with the exception of clerk and ordinary. There was more interest taken in the sheriff's election than in any of the rest. There were prominent politicians on both sides. This race was very close between Mr. Williams, the present sheriff, and Mr. Kimbrough. The latter was elected by about one hundred votes.

Lexington.-Friday night last a negro woman on Hop Colquitt's place about six miles from town, locked her three children up in the house and went visiting to a neighbor's. On her return late at night she discovered that her house had caught on fire and burned to the ground. Her three helpless children were also numbered among the rulus. This makes at least the third time such a fire, similar to this in aligrespects, bas occurred in the last two years in this county.

West Point.—The second story of A. M. Eady & Co,'s large grocery store was entirely burned last night. The fire originated in the law office of Captain R. A. S. Freeman. The loss is about \$4,000, covered by insurance. The fire engine did excellent work, and confined the fire to the second story. Fact & Co.'s stock was badly damaged by water,

### THE TRIAL OF ECHOLS.

He is Committed to Jail Yesterday to Await Trial in Superior Court.

The preliminary trial of Charles H. Echols, charged with the murder of T. H. Thomas, was concluded yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock in Cov

He was committed to jail to answer the charge of nurder at the next term of superior court.
There is no perceptible change in Cohen's condi-ion, but his physicians are still hopeful, and it is possible that he will be able to testify at the trial in

possible that he will be able to testify at the trial in March.

Echols will probably be brought to Atlanta for safe keeping. An effort will be made by his lawyers to have him balled. Mr. W. R. Upshaw, one of his attorneys, passed through Atlanta last evening on his way to Griffin, to see Judge Boynton in regard

Another Newton County Murder, Another Newton County address:

Another mysterious murder was committed in Newton county, about eight miles from Covington, on last Saturday afternoon, but was not found out until Sunday evening.

The victim was Mr. W. G. Jones, a prominent citizen and well-to-do farmer in the northern portion of the county.

of the county.

Mr. Jones is ene of the county commissioners of Newton county.

The coroner held an inquest over the body yesterday in Stansell's district, near Salem camp ground, where the murder was committed. They have not yet rendered a verdict.

The facts ascertained up to this time are as follows:

lows:
About one o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. Jones left his house and went out on his farm, where he met his sen, Mr. Thomas Jones, and was with him for a short time. Mr. Thomas Jones says that his father left him about three o'clock, stating that he was going over to Mr. Alex Reagan's house to get some money from him, as he supposed that Mr. Reagan would have returned by that time from Covington with the proceeds of the saie of a bale of cotton.

Mr. Jones further says that his father went in the Mr. Jones further says that his father went in the direction of Mr. Reagan's house and not long afterward he (Mr. Thomas Jones) heard one or two shots in some woods not far from where he was, but did not attach any importance to this circumstance, thinking that the shots were fired by some hunter. He did not learn until the next morning that his father had not returned home, and when this fact was ascertained search was instituted for him and his dead body was found in the woods where the shots were heard. It was found that a load of small shot had been fired into the back of his neck, and there was a hole in the side of his head apparently made by a pistol ball. So far no arrest has been made and the affair is shrouded in mystery.

### The Tone of the American Press.

NEW YORK, December 3.-As was to be New York, December 3.—As was to be expected, the tone of the American press, generally upon the subject of the president's message, seems to have been regulated by party politics, while papers of all shades find much in the message to commend, and comment favorably on its dignity, patriotism and with expressions of possible anxicty for the future. The republican press seems to think Cleveland's opportunity has gone, and the democratic that the document is the keynote for future argument pro and con in relation to the tariff question heard during the campaign in congress and on the "stump," but beyond this "editorial comments" have not contributed much.

Vellow Fever Report.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 3.—Official bulletin: New cases, none; death, one, Pilton Carver, of North Jacksonville. Total cases, 4,639; total deaths, 411.

Fumigating brigade started this morning on East Forsyth street, near Hogan's creek. There were ten gangs of men in all making a total of seventy-five.

There was a riot in Waterford yesterday. Bishop Keane, of Richmond is in Rome. John Bright's condition is growing worse. France has advised the pope to leave Rome. The plan of campaign has collapsed in Don-

HERE'S THE DOCUMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

ALL QUESTIONS CONSIDERED IN IT

His Views on the Tariff-What He Says of Sackville-West's Dismissal-The Needs

WASHINGTON, December 3 .- Following is the message sent to congress by President Cleve-

To the Congresss of the United States: As you To the Congresss of the United States: As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of the congress the first century of our constitutional exister constitutional will be complete. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to secure us, but we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonistes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety and whether we have before us a way plain and clear, which leads to happuess and perpetuity.

ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

clear, which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

When the experiment of our government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is a failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can familiar proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact ence to the direction they indicate, and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self-government. The equal and exact justice of which we beast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their government. The citizens of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon a full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his strady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government, and was enforced by the free, thoug, afful and intelligent suffrage of the citizens. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of governments, less free, offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side in friendly competition wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man; for the solution of the problem of free government, for the solution of the problem of free government, for the solution of the problem of seen of the republic cour business men are mad y striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital ower with business men are mad y striving in the race for riches and immense aggregations of capital ower with the ri

we make the weath and invary of our class singled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly licereasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his brother's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

the eager chase for easily acquired wealth.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of government, and are largely built upon undue exacutes from the masses of our people. The gulf between employes and the employer is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming—one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toilling poor, in exacting from the substance of the people millions which, unapplied and useless, lie dormant in its treasury. This flagrant injustice, and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

tion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters. Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparably from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of government made with the people has been kept and performed and instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the government persists under the same laws by which these results are produced, the government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swells the profits of a small but powerless mimority. The people must still be faxed for the support of the government under the operation of tarif laws. But to the extent that the mass of citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose and for the benefit of a favored few, the government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into-partnership with these favorites to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifes in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country and substitute in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice.

rious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country and substitute in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice.

Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial individual advantages are to be gained.

The annoyance of this assumption is nuconcealed, if appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one lots of self-sh disadvantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long suffering and patient struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentation and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world: that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will resonably demand through such revision, steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual serv

PRICE FIVE CENTS

all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord it ever with the spirit of our institutions than colosal fortunes, unfairly gathered in the hands of a few; of all who appreciate that a forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guaranty of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and fugenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of Americad commerce. The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our clitizens present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only a papernity removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequence, should not be tolerated, clither as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus, or as intrinshing a protect for resisting, a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing explosers, and effectually remedied. There should be no cessur and effectually remedied. The change of the first should be not existing industries, but which should be honestly recognized, but the content of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and effectually remedied. There should be no cessur and effectually remedied. The consumers of the people's cause. It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests, which are so persistly heard when efforts are made to deal in a just a cirals and permits no interest, which are so persistly heard when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with over tariff laws are related to, if they are not responsible, or the sentiment largely prevailing among t

by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission sufforg the nations of the earth and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do, requires of those intrusted with the masing and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good. His devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subscripting the public welfare.

A PUBLIC TRUST.

scope of federal legislation into the domain of state and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare.

A PUBLIC TRUST.

The preservation of partitions between proper subjects of federal and local care and regulation is of such Importance under the constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful grounds. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free government, with the constitution as our guide; let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the constitution offers. What has been said is deemed not imappropriate at a time when, from a century's height; we review the way already trod by the American people and attempt to discover their future path.

The seventh president of the United States, the soldier and statesman, and at all thmes the firm and brave friend of the people, in windication of his course as the protector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship, declared: "The ambition which leads me on is an auxious desire and a firm determination to retore to the people unimpaired the sacred trust they have consided to my charge; to heat the wounds of the constitution, and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and sristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its the dews of heaven, unseen and unsets, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genus of our people require; such

Come, unied, prosperous and ree."

Our Foreign Relations.

In the pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the union. I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, and at peace with all nations. Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strerg hened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which still awalt settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank dip omatic treatment. The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity. In the territorial waters of Canada and New Foundland, I regret to 18.7, are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with her majesty's government on the 15th of February 1st, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the senate.

This treaty having been rejected by the senate, I transmitted a message to the congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterwards, on the 18th of September, in response to a resolution of the senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the porta

been allowed.

PROVIDING FOR THE INDIANS.

A plan in aid of Indian management recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furthers nee of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations permitting them to pass through Indian reservations have greatly multiplied.

The projectly and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a postoffice building in the national capital, are not disputed, but these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been creeted where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

peade of unificially of make with definition of the Canamenthorates, in which reparation was not apply and satis attority obtained by the United as consul-general at Haifax."

Wing exacted in the discharge of my duty to mare by menoration the settlement of a long ding cause of dispute, and to remove a consist acc to the good relations of the two countries continuing to bool op-mion that the treaty of mary last, which failed to receive the approval as senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical, risal adjustment upon a basis honorable and to both parties of the difficult and vexed question which it related," and having equently and unavailingly commended other lation to congress which I hoped would suffice uset the extgency created by the rejection of the country, and for the settlement of which I deeply solictious.

THE DISMISSAL OF BACKVILLE WEST.

congress. The admitted imprecteability, if not build lity, of making an accurate and precise og and demarkation of the boundary line as it resited in the treaty with Russia, ar which Alaska was ceded to the United I tales less it absolutely requisite for the prevention of rnational jurisdictional complications that just a proper strong and ey to obtain a proper knowledge to locality and the geographical reatures of the adary should be authorized by congress with as a delay as possible. Knowledge to be only shus lined is an essential prequisite for negotiation accreaining a common boundary or as pellmitton any other mode of settlement. It is much

protection of our citizens of French oriescent from the claim of military service in most their returning to or visiting France of orth correspondence which was laid ou at the last session. In the absence of a lonal agreement as to naturalization, which y to be desired, this government sees no oc-torecede from the sound position it has nod, not only with regard to France, but as antries with which the United States have cluded special treaties.

r Frederick.

The frederick of the prediction of two years ago for pussage of a bill for the refunding to certain han steamship lines of the interest upon tondues illegally exacted.

The 12 of April last 1 laid before the house of coentatives full information respecting our interest in Semoa, and a subsequent correspondence, as same subject, which will be laid before you be course, the history of events in these islands be tound.

in due course, the history of events in these islands will be found.

THE CHINESE BILL.

The message accompanying my approval, on the first day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers. I laid before congress full information and all correspondence toueling the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which having been confirmed by the senate with certain amendments was rejected by the Chinese government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made, the fund awaits reception by the Chinese government. It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of the class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed. On the Japanese minister at this cavilla of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft of the jurisdictional conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his government to the provision in the draft of the jurisdictional conference for the revision of the companied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytien waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

June precantions have been taken to enforce our metality laws, and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Inspirent and refress any molestation of our innocent merchanten have been ado THE CHINESE BILL.

e vast field of Oriental resources now un-

The treaty with Mexico.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofere stated in my messages to congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needful and adequate appropriation is recommended.

commended.
It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to

unforseen causes, forsign to the will of both governments, the ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States, under the treaty of 1805, failed of exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention further extending the time for exchange of ratification and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention now a waits the advice and concent of the senate. Although this matter, in the stage refered to, concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you, in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the previous mixel commission of Cataccas. With every desire to do justice to the representations growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixel commission of Cataccas. With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action refered to will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

As authorized by the congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital during the coming year of the representatives of South and Central American states, logether with those of Mexico, Hayti and San Domingo to discuss sundry important momentary and commercial topics, excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of terri ory and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, recipercal commercial treaties may be found expedient, is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most, advantageously arranged by independent but cooperative; legislation. In the mode last mentioned, the control of our traxation for revenue will be always

and to enable the incompent to the incompent of making the interest of a flairs were a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by not that the appropriations for the maintenance of urdiplomatic and consular service should be reast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial faces, which our representatives whereafter no many the desired of the interest of the content of the interest of the content of the interest o our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees,
which our representatives abread are now permitted
to treat as personal prequisites, should be forbidden;
that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of
legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration on
April 30th, 1889, of the inauguration of George
Washington as president, made by a voluntary organization of citizens of that locality, and believing
that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of interest felt through the country in this
event, I respectfully recommend fitting and cooperation by congress on behalf of the people of the
United States.

Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of
negotiations, it is hoped that improvements may
soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as
respects foreigners in Jaran, and rellefafiords that
country from the present undue and oppressive
foreign central in matters of commerce. I
earnestly recommend that relief be provided for
the injures accidentally caused to Japaneze subjects
in the Island Mission by the target practice of one
of cur vossels.

A diplomatic nuiselon from Corea has been re-

natic mission from Corea has been re-A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 182 as now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip counsular courts in Corea. Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capitol and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citize s. I am therefore beyeful that beneficial commercial relasors between the two

The Treasury Report. The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits n detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the government related to his department. The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30.b, 1884, amounted to \$379.206,074.70, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124.296,811.98 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the isseal year ended June 30, 1883, by \$7,822,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, were \$9.9,635,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.10. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$.73,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in latter mentioned year. The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, and estimated for the remainder left of time amount to \$372,000,000, and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same-year are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$101,000,000, leaving an estimated up line of the receipts for the year ending line of the estimated receipts for the year ending line of \$101,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$101,000,000. ended June : 0.h, 1884, amounted to \$379,266,074,76, o

and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are \$273.000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$101,600,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June \$0,1889, are \$377,030,000 and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,767,488.32, showing a surplus of \$101,222,511.66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the sinking fund act, announting to more than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1855 it was 3.77 per cent. The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June \$0, 1887, was \$5,43,174.26 and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from three and two-tenths per cent for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was \$733,443.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and \$864,183.88 for the following year.

consected on oceaning arms was 87.3343.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and 8864,183.88 for the following year.

THE SINKING FUND.

The requirements of the sinking fund act have been net for the year ended June 20, 1888, and for the current year also by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend. Authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both houses of congress rem.ving all doubt as to executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23rd day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1883, amounting to 94,704,400, the premium paid thereon, amounting to \$17,509,613,08. The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent

premium added to the principal of these bonds recommended.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to extert to the spirit of good felighborhood man friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of lithe dear the correspondence and action of the dear and the sum of the correspondence and action of the dear and the sum of the correspondence and action of the dear and placed under a responsible bureau head. This amarked the correspondence and action of the correspondence and

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase or bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 38th day of November, 1889, was \$52,244,618.01, after deducting about \$20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under compulsory silver coinage act \$230,628,290 to silver dollars, \$55,04,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1883, there had been coined \$299,708,790, and of this \$55,829,300 was in circulation in coin and \$200,37,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the government.

THE SILVER DOLLARS.

On the 30th day of November, 1889, \$31,257,099 had been colired, and \$60,370,390 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation and \$227,418,337 in certificates. The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation, I carnestly concur. For further valuable information and timely recommendations, I ask exercial attention of the congress to the secretary's report.

The War Department.

The secretary of war reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2.181 officers and 24.549 enlisted men. The actual ot 2,181 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the war department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$41,465,107.67, of which sum \$9,188, 516,63 was expended for public works, including river and harbor improvements. "The board of ordunee and fortifications," provided for under the act approved September 22 last was convened October 30, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns under provisions of section 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-tron, heoped with steel, under the provisions of section 5 of the said act, were submitted to the secretary of war for reference to the board by the ordunance department on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the board and the secretary of war, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the secretary on November 13th, and on November 13th the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the seed forgings are to be opended on De cember 30.

thorly to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country was granted by the secretary on November 12th, and on November 13th the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortans on December 15, 1888. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GUN FACTORY. A board of ordnance officers was convened at Watervilet arsenal on October 4, 1888, to prepare the necesary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gen factory at that point. The preliminary report of this board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers quarters, was approved by the board of ordnance and fortifications November 6th and 8th. The specifications and form of advertisement and instruction to bedders have been prepared and advertisements inviting proposa 8 for the excavations for the shop building and for the excavations for the shop building and for the excetal the two sets of officers quarters have been prepared and advertisements inviting proposa 8 for the excavations for the shop building and for the excetal the two sets of officers quarters have been published. These drawings and specifications for the gen factory building are well in hand and will be fluished within three or four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The test of machines, etc., is made out and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the board of ordnance and fortification, bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the snop is in radiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890. Under the provisions of the army bill for the precurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of 15 inches caliber, and fire a projective that

jectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from date of contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law, will be purchased during the year 1889.

I carnestly request that the recommendations contained in the secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the zmy, may receive the consideration of the congress. Among these the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to let the fifther a for promotion is of the timost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the secretary, and its expediency is sofully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of General Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost ubrave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counsellor and a modest and sensible man. Those who, in any manner, came within the range of his personal, association will never fail to pay deserved and willing homage to his greatness and the giory of his career; but they will energy in the mind the remove the first and considerate nature.

The Apache indian, whose removal from their

sibility the loving memory of his simple, generous and considerate nature.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1886 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernous tarracks, in the sale of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 1.0 women, 70 boys 3nd 39 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good beath and contented, and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children, as they arrive at a suitable age, are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind pooble asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructine, the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, a commodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but fujudictious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity.

Their continued restraint at a distance from the seenes of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages, is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way lujurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indiens. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to ouraged law and humanity, and experience has proved that they are danger ous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who, on the war-path, have here-tofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and not only of those who, on the war-path, have heretoore actually been guitty of atrocious murder, but
of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and
comfort to those absent with bloody intent. Those
prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation. They should be subjected to efforts calculated
to lead to their improvement and the saftening of
their savage and cruel instincts but their return to
their home should be persisently resisted.

The secretary in his report gives a graphic history
of these Indians and recites with painful vividness
their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the
government to manage them by peaceful means. It
will be amazing if a perusal of this history will
allow the survival of a desire for the neturn of these
prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or

prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or The New Ships The report of the secretary of the navy demonstrates a very intelligent management in that mportant department, and discloses the most satis-

demonstrates a very intelligent management in that mportant department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched and are apidly approaching completion; and in addition to the above, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo bout are all under contract for delivery to the department during the next year. The progress already made and being made, gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that, notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less, by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less, by more than 20 per cent, than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884. The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the department are reviewed by the segretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible bureau head. This has resulted in the ourtainment of open purchases which, in the years 1884 and 1885, amounted to over 50 per cent of all the purchases of the department, to less than 11 per cent, so that at the present time about 90 per cent of the total department purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of \$2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

The Postoffice Department.

for their purchase amounted to more than \$19,700, 00.

Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the treasury on the 30th da, of November, 1888, was \$52,234,-610.01, and the purchase of bonds about \$20,000,000 just drawn the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, and the parcel post conventions. relations with them. The practical operation of the parcel post conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfil the most favorable predictions as to their, benefits, In January last a general postal convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1st, and which practically makes one post letritory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchanize parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage. It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the postmaster-general, attention is carnestly invited to his report.

THE INCREASE IN REVENUES.

recommendations of the postmaster-general, attention is carnestly invited to his report.

A department whose revenues have increased from \$19,772,000 in 1870, to \$52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage, which have enormously reduced rates of revenue, while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

A bill, proposed by the postmaster general, was introduced at the last session of the congress by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that aside from the public conveniences and the promotion of harmony among citizens invariably disturbed by change of leastings and of site, it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the government was paying in rents at the rate of from seven to ten percent per annom on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of fill a large resulting from such a law would be the prevention of fill a large read this measure will become a law at the present session of congress. Of the total number of post-masters, 24,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by per centage on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and probably was at sometime just, but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reduction in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensation of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this subject, to the end that fourth class postmasters may receive at least au equivalent

fourth class postmasters may receive at least au equivalent to that which the law itself fixing the intended rate for them.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF POSTAL CLERKS.

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation, is that of clerks in postofices; and I civil especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the postmister general for their classification. Proper legislation to the repeated recommendations of the postmister general for their classification. Proper legislation is made for their promotion; for substitutes for them on vacations; for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. Seven million dollars has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 308 for the past fiscal y. Ar, with an estimated increase for the current year of but 40, while the taial appropriation for all clerks in office s throughout the United States is \$5,950,000.

The legislation affecting the relations of the government with raffreads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the raffread companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the postofice department in rendering excellent service, yet, under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for earlying mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post roads by law there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mail. The only alternative provided by act of congress in case of refusal is for the postmaster-general to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of its fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics aecompanying the postmaster general's report that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessend and efficiency has bee

The transactions of the department of justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the attorney-general, as well as a numare repetitions of those previously made, and ought

It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil suits amounting to \$552.021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of \$132.934 was collected thereon, and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to \$541.808.43 only \$103.648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails, that a debt due the government should cause no inconvenience to the citizens.

It also appears from this report that though prior to It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1885 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful co-babitation as crimes, there have been since that date nearly six hundred convictions under these laws and the statutes of 1887; and the opinion is expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practice of polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporation known as the Perpectual Emigrating Fund company and the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters

Christ of Latter Day Saints have resulted in a decree favorable to the government, declaring the charters of these corporations forieited and eschewing their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than \$800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further priceedings, an appeal having been taken to the supreme court of the United States. The Interior Department.

In the report of the secretary of the interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affirs connected with that department, and its operations during the past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference past year, are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will receive careful consideration. I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have long preserved by nature to become her unframmeled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well-distributed ownership the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and

untrannaeled git to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest in well-distributed owner-ship the numerous homes of enlightened, equal and fraternsi citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of inliquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles cogently taught by reg on and example, nor for the allowance of protts is which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition or administration, which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessive to offenses against our national welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished. punished.

THE NATIONAL DOMAIN.

and numanty, not to be too severely condemned or punished.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at least to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over \$1,000.000 acress have been wrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants and fraudulent entires and claims, to be taken from the homesteads of honest industry—atthough less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right feeling citizens as a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery.

Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes. Nor should our vast tracts of socialed desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing stante. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good, that factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies which by such means may exercise lordship over the area as dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and-scientific information of the conditions which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain and the public good presents no demand for hasty disposition of national ownership and control.

demand for masty disposition of national ownership and control.

LAND GRANTS.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the states for internal improvements and of swamp overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to sellers upon the 1 ca lites affected. Now that their existence cannot be averted, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their tounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism callightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been

its continued observance.

Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No negative of general effect has ever been entered on conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allournests made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped, if it be discreetly administered. It profiers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian beculiarly needs, while at the same time the insilenability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever bogun upon any reservation, it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unalloted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful firmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate. But no agency for the amed oration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension urged by the secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youths of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and benificent hold until their characters are formed and their facculies and disposition trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. The capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends on the spirit and justice with which it shall be presented. It cannot be too soon for the Indian no for the interests and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the

the interests and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrollment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000 or nearly three times the enrollment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing are all surmountable and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy. The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of bakota, refused to assent to the act passed by ou gress at its last session, for opening a portion of underlands to settlement, notwithstanding the modification of the terms was suggested which met the meet

opinion receive immediate attention.

THE PERSION ROLLS.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 33, 1888, is 60,252; an increase of pensions was granted in 43,116 cm at the rolls du ng the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of fail classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 808 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war 16,600.

So. 308, 20.22.

I am thoroughly conviced that our general pension laws should be recised and adjusted to meet, a far as possible, in the light of experience, all neritorious cases. The fact that one hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid cannot, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the government; and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases the existing inequality and it justice lond additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

subject.

DANGER IN GRANTING PENSIONS.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants, rather than upon disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued if the spanning of pensions be not di-The Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has court a good measure of success, its efforts to profits of American husbandry. It has collected assured, and a surplus for exportation, molerate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefiction a like to buyer and grower. Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung placator of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky and in Tennessec. Animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four countes in New York and from one to four countries in each of the states of New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, were almost equally affected.

n'a, belaware, and Maryland, were almost equally affected.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contacton already in the channels of commerce; with the enormous direct and incircet losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these states any laws authorizing this department to eradicate the malady or giving the state officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority. By seeking state co-operation in connection with the authority from congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, and this dreaded disease has been extirated from the western states and also from the eastern states, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been retrieved and trade and commerce have beed freed from the vexations state restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time. THE SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

restrictions which were deemed necessary for a finac.

The SUGAR INDUSTRIES.

During the last four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and suoar cane has been intioduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the department of agreciture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar producing parts of the country, and will doubless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also within the same period been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the department, which, with the matter in course of properation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country. The department seeks a progressive development. It would confine the discoveries of science with the economics and amelioration of rural practice, a supervision of the endowed experimental station system recently provided for proper function of the department and is now in operation. This supervision is very important and should be wisely and vigilantly directed to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be be applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people thus justifying the appropriations made tom the public treasury.

The adjustment of the relations between the gov-

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BALLROADS,
The adjustment of the relations between the government and the rational compenies which have
received 1 and grants and the guarantes of the public received 1 and grants and the guarantes of the public on aid of the construction of their roads, should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indettedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such included and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by-gentlemen of undoubted business judge ment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the adventage of the government. The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong doing.

The report of the commissioners of the District of

The District of Columbia.

The report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the district government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the district are at present in such a satisfactory condition as to justify the commissioners in submitting to congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements. The pommissioners recommend certain legislation, which in their opinion, is necessary to advance the line ests of the district. I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the commissioners, without delay, the collect, digest and properly arranged the laws by which the district is governed as which are now embraced in several collections making them available only with great dillenily and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic applications fluors, to the observance of Sanday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes to the specify punishment of minor offenders and to the specify punishment of minor offenders and the management and central dr he reformatory and charitable institutions supported by congre

sional appropriations, are commended to careful consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending to the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the district. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these milroads and better secure their convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

IN CONCLUSION.

The consciousness that I have presented but as imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants occasions no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and confiding people. As public servants we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the reciting of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country and with unselfish purpose strive-for the public good.

Washington, December 3d, 1883.

A bill was passed by the legislature vester.

A bill was passed by the legislature yester-A bill was passed by the legislature yester-day giving the city an additional alderman. The people have got but little time to consider untried men. Dr. H. G. Hutchison has here-tofore filled the office of alderman with perfect satisfaction to the whole people. He is a candidate at the solicitation of the people for this newly-made office. Let all the people, therefore, vote for him tomorrow and secure the services of a good man.

News comes from the shops of the State road, the Air-Line road and the East Tennessee road that the working men are almost solidly for Dr. Hutchison for alderman.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS.

Delegates Will Arrive Today-Some of the Most Prominent Ones. President C. R. Pringle, of the forestry con-President C. R. Fringle, of the forestry congress, will reach Atlanta at 9 o'clock this increasing. At 10 o'clock Hon. B. E. Fernow, chief of the forestry bureau at Washington, will arrive. With him is expected the United States commissioner of agri-

Forestry Congress Notice.

At a meeting of citizens held at The Constitution office several days since, the following gentlemen were requested to act on committees:
Entertainment—Major Livingston Mins, Major John Fitten, Mr. S. M. inman, Dr. Theodore Schuman, Captain Harry Juckson.

Beception—Mr. H. W. Grady, Dr. A. W. Calbour, Hon. Frank P. Rice, Mr. T. P. Westmoreland, General J. R. Lewis.
Finance—Major M. C. Kiser, Mr. J. R. Wylle, Mr. J. G. Oglesby.

It will promote the objects to be attained, if the gentlemen named will meet at the Kimball house parlor today (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock share. The work in hand will be promptly disposed of.

KEPUS B. FULLICK,
President Sonthern Forestry Congress. Forestry Congress Notice.

President Sonthern Forestry Congress If J. Rice Smith were here how he would rejoice in the rekindled enthusiasm for Dr. Hutchison.

Mr. John R. Gramling served on the aldermanic board with Dr. Hutchison, during the term of Judge Hillyer as mayor, and both of these gentlemen say that he was always watchful and looked elosely after the financial interest of the

Dr. Hutchison is known to be strictly honest, and is the man for the new alderman. Vote for him tomorrow.

It is remarkable how the people, white and colored, wet and dry, are rallying to the support of Dr. H. G. Hutchison. The reason of this is that he has been tried and found worthy of the confidence and support of our whole people.

Contest for horse and buggy between Hon. John B. Goodwin, Colonel Adolph Brandt, Dr. Charles Geddings, Prof. Slaton. Give them your votes at Orphan Asvlum Fair.

Ex-Mayor Hillyer, under whom, and Mayor Cooper with whom, Dr. Hutchison served as alderman, are both supporting him in this race.

Remember Dr. Hutchison is not running against Middlebrooks or Beutell, but is a candidate for the additional alderman's place created by the act approved vesterday.

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant ly suar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Southern Female



(Cox) College. College of Letters, science and Art, seven trachers any time.

Onlege of Letters, science and Art, sealing reading room, museum, mounted telescope, complete apparatus, symnasium. Normal courses in literary and musical departments. Special in ducements in Dressmaking, Eloquiton, Mose and Art, Seven Teachers in Music. Pupils may enter as any time.

MRS. L. F. COL. Tres., Transp., de.

### THE BILL SIGNED.

AND ATLANTA WILL HAVE SIX ALDERMEN IN THE FUTURE.

Other Important Matters Before the Legis-

lature Yesterday-A Bill to Exempt Farm Products from Taxation-Other Gossip. Atlanta will have an additional alderman.

That is certain.

And he will be elected to morrow, too.

It was generally understood that Mr. O'Neill's bill to amend the charter of Atlanta so as to give her another alderman at large, making six in all, would come up for a third reading in the senate

yesterday morning.

When the senate met at ten o'clock it was evident When the senate met at ten o'clock it was evident that something of interest was going to be done, he friends of the bill were on hand norce, and among them were noted several candidates for the additional alderman's place. It was understood that some of the gentlemen present were opposed to the passage of the measure. But where was no pronounced opposition.

Considerable interest was shown when Senator Price were and asked a suspension of the rules in

Rice arose and asked a suspension of the rules in order to take up the house bill to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize the election of an additional alderman on Wednesday.

of an additional addeniant of reading and the third time, after which it was passed without trouble, and was immediately transmitted to the governor.

After reading the bill carefully the governor algued it.

The following is the full text of the bill:

Entitled an act to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 187t, or the several acts amendatory thereof, so as to increase the number of alderman of the city of Atlanta from five (5) to six (6) and providing for the election of said additional alderman. Section 1.—Be it cuacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, that the number of aldermen at large for the dity of Atlanta shall be increased to six, and that there shall be elected at the next annual election one additional alderman; provided, this act shall become a law before said annual election occur, towit, in December, 1888; otherwise the election for said additional alderman shalt take place within ten days from the approval of this act by the governor, which additional alderman, when elected, shall hold his office for three years from Jannary 1st, 1889, and in any case in the first election under this act, the ballots for said additional alderman shall be separate and distinct from the ballots cast for any candidate for any other aldermanic vacancy in the city of Atlanta, and the ballots in said election shall be expressly cast for the position created by this act.

The next election held under this act shall be on the regular day for holding elections for inayor and general council of Atlanta in the year 1891, and every three years thereafter, and the term of the first incumbent under this act shall expire on January 1st, 1892.

Section 2. Be it further enacted that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

To Exempt Farm Products.

To Exempt Farm Products.

To Exempt Farm Products.

The resolution introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett county, to exempt farm products from taxation, is certainly unique, whatever may be its other merits. It is a resolution to amend article seven of the constitution of the state by adding a new section to be known as section twenty-eight, providing that farm products in the hands of the producer and family supplies for home and farm use are exempted from taxation until otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of the members elect of both houses. It is further provided that in case the proposed amendment passes both houses the governor shall submit to the electors of the state the amendment at the next general election, which occurs the first Wednesday in October, 1890.

After the Absentees.

After the Absentees.

Mr. Snelson is opposed to absenteelsm.

hasn't been absent himself and he thinks the of
members ought to stay and stick to their busin
The Snelson resolution read:
Resolved, first, that the business of this hous

members ought to stay and stick to their business. The Snelson resolution read:
Resolved, first, that the business of this house is greatly retarded by the absence of its members on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays.
Second. That this house will grant no leave of absence to any more members on account of "private interest" or "important business."

Mr. Snelson said in support of the resolution that the members were sent, here to attend to public business and not to got leave of absenses to go home on "private interest or important business."

Mr. Jones, of Baker, moved to make the resolution applicable only to the gentleman from Meriwether, but withdrew the motion before it was put.

Mr. Snelson said he wanted the people of Georgia to know that there was one man in the legislature ready to go on "record" against granting any more leave of absences on "important business" or "private interest." He, therefore, called for the yeas and mays, but the call was not sustained, and the resolution was voted down almost unanimously.

Relative to Atlanta Councilmen.

A bill by Mr. Rice was read the first time

A bill by Mr. Rice was read the first time yesterday to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to provide for the vacation of any public office of the oily, where the officer elected or appointed to represent a ward shall remove beyond the limits of said ward.

Approved by the Governor.

following bills were approved by the governor yesterday:
To make legal and valid the occupancy of Ninth street in the city of Columbus.
To authorize the refunding of the excess of \$250, paid for license to sell spirituous liquors granted by the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fultou county in 1857 and 1858.
An act to amend the act creating and organizing a board of commissioners of Chatham county by providing that the appointments by the governor shall be on recommendation of the grand jury of the county.

Bills ! Passed.

Bills | Passed.

Bills 'Passed.

BY THE SENATE.

By Mr. Harris of the 3d—To provide for the registration of the qualified voters of Wayne county.

By Mr. Hoyd—To carry into effect the provision of the constitution for appealing suits from the verdict of a travers jury to a special jury.

Mr. Pack of Greene—To authorize the council of Greensbore to submit to the voters of that town the question of establishing a system of public schools.

Mr. Lamar of Richmond—To amend the sinking fund law of Augusta.

Mr. Candler of DeKalb—To authorize the graduates of the law school of Emory college upon presentation of a diploma to be admitted to practice without further examination.

Mr. Hankin of Gordon—to amend the charter incorporating the town of Calhoun.

Mr. Howell of Fulton—To amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize assessments for the improvement of streets and elleys. Also to authorize said city to require of the owner or keeper of each saloon for selling lager beer and other fermented drinks at retail, for license, a sum nut to exceed 5009 per annum.

Mr. Patterson of Bibb—To amend the act to in corporate the Central Trust and Banking company of Georgia.

Mr. Collier of Dooly—To incorporate the town of

Georgia. Mr. Collier of Dooly—To incorporate the town House Notes.

On motion of Mr. Felton, of Bartow, the general appropriation bill was made a special order, for next Wednesday.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, introduced a joint resolution providing that the general assembly adjourn sine die on the 17th instant. The committee on rules will wrestle with the resolution.

Professer J. H. Miller, of Terrell county, was tendered the use of the hall tohorrow night to deliver a lecture on mathematics.

Mr. Tatum, of Dude, introduced a resolution settling forth the duty of the house to expedite business, and providing that the tollowing bills should be taken up and disposed of:

A bill to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad; a bill to support the public Schools of the state six months; a bill to require railroad companies to pay tax to the counties through which they run; a bill to require through which they run; a bill to require corporations to redeem anything is used in payment for wages, and that the committees be requested to pass upon the above bills and report the same to the house at once. Mr. Tatum supported his resolution in a very virgorous speech. On motion of Mr. Berner the resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

New House Bills.

Mr. Huff of Bibb-To provide for the regis-cation of voters in the city of Macon. Special

tration of voters in the city of Macon. Special judiciary.

Mr. Ewing of Floyd—To amend the charter of the creation of Mr. Ewing of Floyd—To amend the charter of the city of Rome so as to provide for the creation of a levee commission. Corporations.

Mr. Monagomery of Marion—To amend the charter of Buena Vista. Corporations.

Mr. McFlouald of Ware—To regulate the school system of Ware county. Education.

Mr. Fain of White—To incorporate the Mountain Valley railroad. Railroads.

Mr. Glenn of Whitfield—To amend the charter of Tunnel Hill. Education.

An Important Bill.

Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett, introduced yeste day in the house a very important measure loo to an amendment of the state constitution, as vided as follows in the bill, the full text of wh

vided as follows in the bill, the full text of which is given:
Joint resolution amending article seven of the constitution of the state of Georgia by adding a new section to the section (28) twenty-eight.
Section 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Georgia that article seven of the constitution of the state of Georgia be amended by adding a new section to be styled section twenty-eight to read as follows:

"See. 28. Farm products in the hands of the producer and family supplies for home and farm use are exempt from taxation until otherwise directed by a twenty-eight the state of the general assembly; and be it further enacted, that the governor be requested to submit to the rote of the electors of this state the foregoing

A mil has y giving the city an additional alderman, so people have got but little time to consider atried men. Dr. H. G. Hutchison has here-

News comes from the shops of he State road, the Air-Line road nd the East Tennessee road that e working men are almost solidly Dr. Hutchison for alderman.

THE FORESTRY CONGRESS. Delegates Will Arrive Today-Some of the Most Prominent Ones.

President C. R. Pringle, of the forestry con-

on.H. C. Joly, of Quebec. Among the distlaguished inflemen expected today are Hon. William R. secubly, of Columbus, O.: Hon. Edger T. Ensign, storado Springs, Col.: Hon. Thomas J. Edge, Hardburg, Fenn.; Hon. James Byars, Covington, Tenn., id Hon. C. C. Bell, of Booneville, Mo. The "Gardiand Forest" sense a reporter down from New ork to report the meeting. This is Mr. B. J. arrison. Mrs. Ellen Call Long, of Tallaussee, will be here as a delegate from Florida, ith her, also as a delegate, will come Mrs. Young. Jacksonville, widow of the late Bishop Young. Papers will be read by Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mole: Charles H. Smith (Bill Arr), Professor John. Glenn, Professor George F. Alkinson of the University of South Carolina, Dr. Theodore Schumann, r. Samuel Hape, and a number of others. Hon. J. Northrope, L.L. D.; of Connecticut, will send apper to be read. A hother very interesting paper il be sent by Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The congress til be the most interesting ever held in the United ates. The programme will-be made on this even g and published in tomorrow's Constitution.

At a meeting of citizens held at THE CON-At a meeting of citizens held at The Constitution office several days since, the following gentlemen were requested to act on committees:

Enternamment—Mojor Livingston Mins, Major John Fitten, Mr. S. M. Imman, Dr. Throdore Schunan, Captain Harry Jackson.

Reception—Mr. H. W. Grady, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Hon. Frank P. Rice, Mr. T. P. Westmoreland, General J. R. Lewis.

Finance—Major M. C. Kiser, Mr. J. R. Wylle, Mr. J. G. Oglesby. Finance—Major M. C. Kiser, Mr. J. R. Wylie, Mr. G. toglesby.
It will promote the objects to be attained, if the entlemen named will meet at the Kimbail house arlor today (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock sharp. The rork in hand will be promptly disposed of.

RUFUS B. BULLICK,
President Southern Forestry Congress.

If J. Rice Smith were here how

he would rejoice in the rekindled enthusiasm for Dr. Hutchison.

Mr. John R. Gramling served on the aldermanic board with Dr. Hutchison, during the term of Judge Hillyer as mayor, and both of these gentlemen say that he was always watchful and looked elosely after the financial interest of the

Dr. Hutchison is known to be strictly honest, and is the man for e new alderman. Vote for him

It is remarkable how the people, white and colored, wet and dry, are rallying to the support of Dr. H. G. Hutchison. The reason of this is that he has been tried and found worthy of the confidence and support of our whole people.

Contest for horse and buggy between Hon. John B. Goodwin, Colonel Adolph Brandt, Dr. Charles Geddings, Prof. Slaton. Give them your votes at Orphan Asylum Fair.

Ex-Mayor Hillyer, under whom, and-Mayor Cooper with whom, Dr. Hutchison served as alderman, are both supporting him in this race.

Remember Dr. Hutchison is not running against Middlebrooks or Beutell, but is a candidate for the additional alderman's place created by the act approved yesterday.

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly suar coated and easy to swallow.

Southern Female

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



Cox) College. COLLEGE OF LETTERS, SCIENCE AND ART, Twenty one Officers; high standard of scholarship. Among the equipments are fibrary, reading room, museum, modulet telescope, complete apparatus, gymnasium. Normal corress in literary and musical departments. Special Inducements in Dressmaking, Elecution, Music and Art, SEVEN TEACHERS IN MUSIC. Pupple may enter at any time.

MRS. L. R. OOM. Free, fit sun thes wky THE BILL SIGNED.

AND ATLANTA WILL HAVE SIX ALDERMEN IN THE FUTURE.

Other Important Matters Before the Legislature Yesterday-A Bill to Exempt Farm Products from Taxation-Other Gossip. Atlanta will have an additional alderman.

That is certain,
And he will be elected to morrow, too.
It was generally understood that Mr. O'Neill's bill to amend the charter of Atlanta so as to give her another alderman at large, making six in all, would come up for a third reading in the senate

yesterday morning.
When the senate met at ten o'clock it was evident that something of interest was going to be done.

he friend: of the bill were on hand
n force, and among them were noted several candidates for the additional alderman's place. It was understood that some of the gentlemen present were opposed to the passage of the measure. But there was no pronounced opposition.

Considerable interest was shown when Senator

of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize the election of an additional alderman on Wednesday

after which it was passed without trouble, and was immediately transmitted to the governor.

Aler reading the bill carefully the governor

The following is the full text of the bill:

Entitled an act to amend an act establishing a new charter for the city of Atlanta, approved February 28th, 1871, or the several acts amendatory thereof, so as to increase the number of alderman of the city of Atlanta from five (5) to six (6) and providing for the election of said additional alderman. Section 1.—Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Georgia, that the number of aldermen at large for the dity of Atlanta shall be increased to six, and that there shall be elected at the next annual election one additional alderman; provided, this act shall be come a law before said annual election occur, lowit, in December, 1888; otherwise the election for said additional alderman shall take place within ten days from the approval of this act by the governor, which additional alderman, when elected, shall hold his office for three years from Jannary 1st, 1899, and in any case in the first election under this act, the ballots for said additional alderman shall be separate and distinct from the ballots cast for any candidate for any other aldermanic vacancy in the city of Atlanta, and the ballots in said election shall be expressly cast for the position created by this act.

The next election held under this act shall be on the regular day for holding elections for mayor and general council of Atlanta in the year 1891, and every three years thereafter, and the term of the first incumbent under this act shall expire on January 1st, 1892.

Section 2. Be it further enacted that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

To Exempt Farm Products.

To Exempt Farm Products. The resolution introduced in the house yes-terday by Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett county, to exempt farm products from taxation, is certainly unique, whatever may be its other merits. It is a resolution whatever may be its other merits. It is a resolution to amend article seven of the constitution of the state by adding a new section to be known as section twenty-eight, providing that farm products in the hands of the producer and family supplies for home and farm use are exempted from taxation until otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of the members elect of both houses. It is further provided that in case the proposed amendment passes both houses the governor shall submit to the electors of the state the amendment at the next general election, which occurs the first Wednesday in October, 1899.

Mr. Snelson is opposed to absenteeism. He hasn't been absent himself and he thinks the other members ought to stay and stick to their business. The Snelson resolution read:
Resolved, first, that the business of this house is greatly retarded by the absence of its members on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays.
Second. That this house will grant no leave of absence to any more members on account of "private interest" or "important business."
Mr. Snelson said in support of the resolution that the members were sent here to attend to public business and not to got leave of absences to go home on "private interest or important business."
Mr. Jones, of Baker, moved to make the resolution applicable only to the gentleman from Meriwether, but withdrew the motion before it was put.
Mr. Snelson said he wanted the people of Georgia to know that there was one man in the legislature ready to go on "record" against granting any more leave of absences on "important business" or "private interest." He, therefore, called for the yeas and nays, but the call was not sustained, and the resolution was voted down almost unanimously.

Relative to Atlanta Councilmen.

Relative to Atlanta Councilmen. A bill by Mr. Rice was read the first time yesterday to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to provide for the vacation of any public office of the city, where the officer elected or appointed to represent a ward shall remove beyond the limits of said ward.

Approved by the Governor.

The following bills were approved by the To make legal and valid the occupancy of Ninth street in the city of Columbus.

To authorize the refunding of the excess of \$250, paid for license to sell spirituous liquors granted by the commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county in 1887 and 1888.

An act to amend the act creating and organizing a board of commissioners of Chatham county by providing that the appointments by the growness.

Who Shall the New Alderman Be? overnor yesterday:
To make legal and valid the occupancy of Ninth

providing that the appointments by the governor shall be on recommendation of the grand jury of

BY THE SENATE.

By Mr. Harris of the 3d—To provide for the registration of the qualified voters of Wayne county.

By Mr. Boyd—To carry into effect the provision of the constitution for appealing suits from the verdict of a trayer jury to a precial jury.

the constitution for appealing suits from the verdict of a travers jury to a special jury.

Mr. Park of Greene—To authorize the council of Greensboro to submit to the voters of that town the question of establishing a system of public schools. Mr. Lamar of Richmond—To amend the sinking fund law of Augusta.

Mr. Candler of Dekalb—To authorize the graduates of the law school of Emory college upon presentation of a diploma to be admitted to practice without further examination.

Mr. Raukin of Gordon—to amend the charter incorporating the town of Calhoun.

Mr. Howell of Fulton—To amend the charter of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize assessments for the improvement of streets and alleys. Also to authorize assessment strongles and other fermented drinks at retail, for license, a sum not to exceed \$500 per annum.

Mr. Patterson of Bibb—To amend the act to in. exceed 5000 per annum.

Mr. Patterson of Bibb—To amend the act to in corporate the Central Trust and Banking company of Georgia.

Georgia. Mr. Collier of Dooly—To incorporate the town of House Notes. On motion of Mr. Felton, of Bartow, the general appropriation bill was made a special order for next Wednesday.

Mr. Hill, of Meriwether, introduced a joint resolution providing that the general assembly adjourn sine die on the 17th instant. The committee on rules will wrestle with the resolution.

Professor J.-H. Miller, of Terrell county, was tendered the use of the hall tomorrow night to deliver a lecture on mathematics.

dered the use of the hall tomorrow night to deliver a lecture on mathematics.

Mr. Tatum, of D ade, introduced a resolution setting forth the duty of the house to expedite business, and providing that the following billis should be taken up and disposed of:

A bill to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad; a bill to support the public schools of the state six months; a bill to require railroad companies to pay tax to the counties through which they run; a bill to require corporations to redeem anything issued in payment for wages, and that the committees be requested to pass upon the above bills and report the same to the house at once. Mr. Tatum supported his resolution in a very virgorous speech. On motion of Mr. Berner the resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

Mr. Huff of Bibb-To provide for the regis-ation of voters in the city of Macon. Special Judiciary.

Mr. Ewing of Floyd—To amend the charter of the city of Rome so as to provide for the creation of a levee commission. Corporations.

Mr. Mongomery of Marion—To amend the charter of Buena Vista, Corporations.

Mr. Mebanald of Ware—To regulate the school system of Ware county. Education.

Mr. Fain of White—To incorporate the Mountain Valley railroad. Railroads.

Mr. Gleun of Whitfield—To amend the charter of Tunnel Hill. Education.

An Important Bill. Mr. Smith, of Gwinnett, introduced yesterday in the house a very important measure looking to an amendment of the state constitution, as pro-vided as follows in the bill, the full text of which

Is given:

Joint resolution amending article seven of the constitution of the state of Georgia by adding a new section to the section (28) twenty-eight.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the general assembly of the state of Georgia that article seven of the constitution of the state of Georgia be amended by adding a new section to be styled section twenty-eight to read as follows:

"Sec. 28. Farm products in the hands of the producer and family supplies for home and farm use are exempt from taxation until otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elect of both houses of the general assembly; and be it further enacted, that the governor be requested to submit to the vote of the electors of this state the foregoing

proposed amendment to the constitution at the next general election to be ordered and held on the first Wednesday in October in the year, A. D., 1890, in accordance with existing laws in such cases made and provided."

special bill to appropriate 510,000 for the state agicultural society. It is understood that a special bill to this erfect will be introduced by the committee on agriculture.

The outlook is that Senator Hall's bill giving power to the railroad commission to regulate the charges of express, sleeping car and telegraph companies will be stubbornly fought in the house committee. The bill passed the senate unanimously. There have been a number of applications for copies of the bill by representatives of corporations to be affected. The bill was transmitted to the house yes orday.

Senator Bartlett's bill to increase the salaries of the supreme and superior court judges, which was recommitted to the general juddicary committee, will soon be reported to the senate. It is understood that Senator Bartlett has accepted the amendment of the committee fixing the salaries, of the supreme court judges at \$3,500.

Mr. Elgin Lochrane, attorney for Pullman car company, stated yesterday afternoon that the Pullman sleeping car company would fight the measure, giving the railroad commissioners power to regulate the charges of sleeping car companies, etc., before the house committee and show the injustice of the bill, which will very seriously interfere with that company. Mr. Lochrane says the measure is clearly unconstitutional, and should it pass he believes the courts will so declare it.

The committee on ways and means at its meeting yesterday afternoon, agreed to report favorable to the house the bill to levy a tax of 3-10 of a mill for 1893 and 1890, to create the sinking fund of \$100,000; they also agreed to report favorably the bill to levy a tax of 4-10 of a mill for the purpose of raising \$50,000 to finish the new capilo billding and \$75,000 to finish the new capilo billding and \$75,000 to finish the new favorably and the companies of deciding whether they would go to the Dade coul mines on a visit to morrow. It was decided to reconsider the action in agreeing to leave for the mines touron win so much as the general appr

A Deserved Compliment.

On Monday last the senate, in executive session, appointed the able and distinguished railroad commissioner, Major Campbell Wallace, for a term of six years. We congratulate Georgia on its good fortune in having this conscientious gentlement to preside for the next six years over one of the most important commissions ever created in this state.

The first ward will find in Falvey a firm friend. He will vote for their sewers, streets and schools.

Dr. Hutchison has been fully

MR. EDITOR: We see by your paper of yest ay the name of Mr. H. G. Hutchison announce MR. EDITOR: We see by your paper of yesterday the name of Mr. H. G. Hutchison announced as a candidate for alderman under the new bill. Now, while we say nothing about the fitness of Mr. Hutchison for the position, we ask if it is fair to give the sixth ward another alderman. That ward has now holding over Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Howell; the second ward has holding over Mr. Hamphill and Mr. Howell; the second ward has holding over Mr. Hams and Mr. Mecaslin. Now, would it not be the just thing to let the new alderman be elected from either the first, thind, fourth or fifth wards? We have competent men offering in all these wards. We think the people of Atlanta will see the justice of the matter, and not vote to mass all the in one or two wards. The people of all the wards! as yax and the principle of faxation without representation is not in accordance with the spirit of our government. These neglected wards ought to have an alderman on the board, and while the law does not prohibit these from being more than one in a ward, yet it will be an unwritten law that each ward will have one alderman.

The wards not having a representative, in all candor ask the citizens to think upon this subject before you vote, and, while we are not advocating the claims of any special man, we protest against massing them all in one or two wards.

No Christmas Table

No Christmas Table should be without a bottle of Augostura bit ters, the world renowned appetizer of exquisite flavor. Beware of counterfeits. The Raising of Two-Lips

is a branch of floriculture in which maiden and youths sometimes indulge. But when the raddy petals opening disclose specis and discoland emit an unpleasant odor, the use of SOZODONT for the teeth remedies both

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use BROWN's BRONCHIAL TTOCHES. Like all really good things, they ate imitated. The genuine are sold only to

Many People refuse to take Cod Liver Oil on account of its unpleasant taste. This difficulty has been overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It being as palatable as milk, and the most valuable remedy known for the treatment of Consumption, Scroful and Bronchitis, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of children, Chronic Coughs and Colds, has caused physicians in all parts of the world to use it. Physi clans report our little patients take it with pleasure. Try Scott's Emulsion and be convinced.

Don't fail to go to the polls tomorrow and vote for Dr. Hutchison for the new alderman.

Attend Hebrew Orphan Asylum Fair and assist a worthy MR. VENABLE'S BILL.

The Member from Fulton Replies to a

proposed an entitle to a state general cleetion to be ordered and held on the flex Wednesday in October in the year. A. D. 180 in and provides. "Loby and Committee Gossip."

Loby and Committee Gossip.

Sent of Bion is one of the most watchful and industrion the wife of the frency, it can be industrion the wife of the frency, it can be industrion the wife of the frency, it can be industrial to the wife of the frency, it can be industrial to the wife of the frency, it can be industrial to the wife of the frency it can be industrial to the wife of the frency it can be industrial to the wife of the frency it can be industrial to the work of the frency it can be industrial to the wife of the frency it can be industrial to the wife of the frency it can be industrial to the work of the frency it can be industrial to the work of the frency it can be industrial to the work of the frency in the beginning of the committee of the wife of the work of the frency in the beginning of the committee of the work of the frency in the beginning of the committee of the work of th

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsapalla purifies th blood, and tones the whole system.

For Sleeplessness Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. R. Drake, Bellevile, Ill., says: "I have found it, and it alone, to be capable of producing a sweet and natural sleep in cases of insomnia from overwork of the brain, which so, often occurs in active professional and business

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; Small and easy to take, all druggists

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
An efficacious drink for the nervous and dys-

peptic. Children's Candy - Pulling Wednesday afternoon at Hebrew Orphan Asylum Fair.

Remember that Dr. Hutchison has been tried and pleased the peo

through my work to-day? I feel miserable, head-achy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. We answer that it is no wonder you are in such a broken down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your LIVER. This important organ Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

They will restore you and give vigor and health to rour whole system, making you strong and well. Only 25 cents a box, and they may save your life. Ask your druggist for the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRA TED LIVER PILLS

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. Look out for Counterperts made in St. Louis. DESTRUCES THE BREATH.

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FOR SALE—BROSIUS MOTOR SEWING MA'chine stock at a sacrifice. Address Box No.
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Lost Vigor and Manhood Restored. Pro-mature Decline and Functional disorders cured scithout Stomach Medicines. Sealed Treatile seat free upon application. MARSTON CO., 19 Park Place, New York. SOMEDALS AWARDED TO



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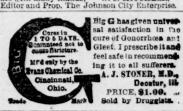
ment ever shown under one roof before. Our dis-play of Fine Plush Goods in Dressing Cases, Mani-cure and Shaving Sets, Albums, Picture Frames and Whisks was never equaled.

A solid car load of tin and wood, plain and

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Your Antidote is Just What You Say It is, and

I Hope Every One Will Have an Opportunity to Try It. JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., January 4, 1888.—Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I have been very negligent in this one duty. I can say that I have never varied one fota from your directions, and took your Antidote regular from first dose of Antidote. I never had the least desire or appetite for morphine, of which deadly drug I was a slave for three years previous to the above date, taking it three times daily. I was becoming such a victim to it that my life was a burthen to me, but am happy to say I am a free man today, and shall ever be thankful to you and your Autidote, and am ready to bear witness to its virtues at any time, and will trial of your Antidote, for it is just what you say it is, and I do trust and pray that every one who is addicted to the awful habit of morphine may have an opportunity of getting relief in the way I did.





100 Fage Illustrated Catalogue Free. Postago 7cts. Name this paper.

Geo-dim tues

Georgia. Fultron County.—By Virile of an order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the November term, 1888, will be sold before the court house of said county, on the first Tuesday in December nox, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

One-six th undivided remainder interest in all that tract or parcel of land in Calhoun county, state of Georgia, known as the Harper place, consisting of lots and parts of lots, as follows: Lots Nos. 317, 209, 310, 285, 278, all of lot No. 311, excepting 22 acres laying on the north-side of Spring creek, and known as "Beech Island;" also 40 acres of lot No. 316, bounded as follows: Commencing at northeast corner of said lot, thence south slong the east, north and south line of said lot to a point on the south side of Spring creek swamp, just far enough in the clearing to allow room for a fence; thence west and north along the curves of said swamp to the north, cast and west line of said lot; thence east along the east and west line of said lot; thence east along the east and west line of said lot; thence east along the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence east along the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west line of said lot; thence ast long the east and west lin

PY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the pisinitifi in the following stated case, to-wit: Charles P. Luckey vs. Alexander S. Wheechel. I have this day levied upon the property of the defendant, Alexander S. Wheechel, the following described property, to-wit: All that tractor parcel of land lying and being in Hall county, state of Georgia, described as follows: The north half of land lot number one hundred and thirty-five (135) both in the tenth (10th) district of Hall county. Georgia, containing two hundred and fifty acres, and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county in city of Atlanta and state of Georgia on the first Tuesday in December uext within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., November 5th, 1888. per next within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., November 5th, 1888.

J. W. NELMS,

nov 6 tues 5t.

U. S. Marshal,

Notice to Debtors and Creditors. A LL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF HER-man Werner, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the understigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said eastate are required to make imnov 27 6t tues

You will Save CATARRH mey,
ine,
in,
rouble,
AND WILL CURE

OR H Money, Time, Pain, Trouble,

CATARR-H By Using

PRICE SOSTATE CREAM BALM HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St. New York, tue thur sat sun STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NEWSON

LOR SALE OR RENT-SIXTEEN ROOM HOTEL ORSALE OR RENI-Station.

near depot in Hephsibah, Ga., fifteen miles
near depot in Hephsibah, Ga., fifteen mil

Respess.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR January, 1889. Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1889, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: One E. Van Winkle & Co. forty-five saw gin and outfit. Levied on as the property of W. N. Cramer, to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of W. L. Stanton vs. H. N. Cramer, principal, William Wallace and W. G. Newman, security.

Also, at the same time and place a house and iot in the city of Atlanta, situated on Smith street, and known as the old Thomas S. King place, fronting 70 feet, more or less, on Smith street, and running back 1894 feet, more or less, to Smith's property, adjoining P. H. Owens on the southwest and J. S. Blalock's property, formerly owned by him, on the mortheast. Levied on as the property of Thomas S. King to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of L. E. Gwin vs. Thomas S. King.

Also at some time and place will be sold, one im-

King.
Also at some time and place will be sold, one im

Also at some time and place will be sold, one improved lot on part of land situated in the city of Atlanta, Ga. known as lot No. 5, of the subdivision of A. B. Davis property, fronting 53 feet on north side of Larkin street, and extending back northerly one hundred and fifty feet more or less, being forty six and one-half feet wide in the rear, being part of land lot number 84—in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county Georgia, being the premises known as No. 35 Larkin street, and containing % of an acre more or less, and levied on as the property of Marion Furse to satisfy a fix fissued from the superior court of Fulton county in favor of Geo. C. Furse against Smith & Dallas and Marion Furse as garnishees in suit of Geo. C. Furse vs. Mrs. H. A. Furse.

Also at the same time and place, will be sold the following lot or parcel of land, to-wit: Lot of land situated in said county, in Atlanta, in the northwest corner of old Wheat and Hilliard streets, nor to feet, more or less, front on Hilliard street, about 70 feet, more or less, front on Hilliard street and about same width and distance back, cofficient gabout one-eighth of an acre, and on which are two houses with fronts to Hilliard street, said lot.

side of old Wheat and west side of Hilliard street, about 70 feet, more or less, front on Hilliard street, and about same width and distance back, cod afaing about one-eighth of an acre, and on which are two houses with fronts to Hilliard street, said lot being now in the possession of Jackson Livingstont one of the houses occupied by him and one by his tenant. Levied on as the property of Jackson Livingston to satisfy two if. fas. issued from justice's court of \$50th district in favor of Mrs. Ann R. W. Kent vs. Jackson Livingston.

Also at the same time and place, on one-eighth modivided interest of Frank B. Johnson, in a certain tract or parcel of land, containing four acres more or less, in the town of West End, in Fulton county, in the corner of Gordon and Ashy streets, on the north side of Gordon street, and on the east side of Ashby street; being the same lot of four acres which was conveyed by Langston, Crane and Hammock to D. F. Hammond and Robert Baugh July 19th, 1855; known then as the Sharp lot in the Whitehall property, in land lot No. 108, in 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; the interest of said Frank B. Johnson being derived through Robert Baugh and by will to Mrs. Johnson, Levted on as the property of F. B. Johnson to satisfy a fl. fa. issued from the 1826 district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of R. M. Guuby vs. John Willhite and F. B. Johnson the satisf district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of R. M. Guuby vs. John Willhite said county and state, beginning on the south side of Little street one hundred feet, thence east one hundred feet, thence morth two hundred feet and frazier street and running along south side of Little street, 100 feet west of southwest corner by Little and Frazier street and running along south side of Little street, flow for the property of W. J. Gibson to satify a fi fa issued from the notary public ex-efficio justice of the peace, court of the 234th district, G. M., Fulton county, fa., beginning on the notary public ex-efficio justice of the pe

Doester, 18

Chain and Doester, 18

PRICE, 91.00.

Sold by Druggists.

Notice to Contractors.

Seal by Brown of the seal of th

and 7 unit ing back in a northerly direction of uniform width, 66 feet more or less adjoining lots Nos. 3 and 5 of said sub-division. Also lot No. 35 of C. J. Brown's sub-division of the Rawson property, fronting 50 feet more or less on the south side of Barrow's avenue, and custed in 16 south side of Barrow's avenue, and custed in 16 south side of Barrow's avenue, and custed in 16 side of same sub-division adjoining lot above described fronting 46 feet more or less on the south side of Barrow's avenue, and extendine back south-easterly 165 feet more or less. Also lot No. 55 in what is known as the C. J. Brown sub-division of the Fracier property, fronting 35 feet on Bishee avenue, and extending northerly same width 160 feet more or less. Also lot 62 in same sub-division fronting 60 feet more or less. Also lot 80 in same sub-division fronting 60 feet more or less, bounded east by Lansing street. All of said lots boing in land lot No. 55, in the lath district of Fulton county, 62. Also the improvements on all of said lots: all levied on as the property of C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of W. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of W. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy two fi. fas issued from Fulton superiar court in favor of w. J. Willingham vs. C. J. Brown to satisfy the fast of said to the fast of said

HELP WANTED-MALE. WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER MUST UNderstand book-keeping in all its details. Answer Manufacturer, care Constitution office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES TO represent us in Georgia and Florida. Forty per cent. commission. For particulars address American Mutual Library Association, Atlanta. Ga.

Ga. tues-thu-sat

WANTED—WHITE BOY: ACTIVE AND WILling to work. Call at Troy SteamsLaundry,
cor. Forsyth and Walton Sts.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH SOME GET-UP
for outdoor work: \$10 per week to the right
man. Call at Room 43. Fitten building.

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED. APPLY TO
the Jarvis Buggy Co., 44 Exchange place, formerly Line St.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, TEMPERATE
man to represent an old house with a new line
of goods. Salary and traveling expenses paid. Permanent position to right party. Rush Mfg. Co.,
these thurs sat. Cincinnati, Ohio. tues thurs sat.

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES—Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidhntial. Address room 91 No. 230 La Salle street, Chicago, Illius, thurs, sat

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR DOOR PLATES, door bells, house numbers and alarms; good pay. Hunter & Russell, 18 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ALSO chambermald, Apply at 85 Courtland street.

WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Reference required. Apply at 45 E. Peters street.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE COMPETENT BOOKREEPER DESIRES A position. Can furnish excellent references, ry moderate. Address Accountant, care of Cou-SKILFUL STENOGRAPHER — THE UNDER-signed graduate Scott-howne college stenog-raphy, Philadelphia, wants situation as stenog-rapher and typewriter. Address John E. Calvin, 132 Eighth street, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or waltress by an industrious girl in private family. Address T. D. S., care Constitution office. A RESPECTABLE WHITE WOMAN DESIRES
A situation as cook in private family or boardinghouse. Address 35 North Pryor street.

WANTED-AGENTS. WANTED-AGENTS SECURE BIG PAYING business, by addressing E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio. To Agents -O. K. Potato and Fruit Perfers, other goods, quickest profitable sellers. Samples and particulars mailed 15cts. Gates, 32 Dey street, N. Y.

Dey street, N. Y.

ADY AGENTS WANTED—NEW RUBBER UN
dergarment for females; sells at sight; proof
free, Write, Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicaco, ill.
tu thur sat sun
WEPAY AGENTS \$65 TO \$100 PER MONTH
salary, and all expenses. To travel or for local
work; state which preferred, also salary wanted.
Sloan & Co., Manufacturers, 294 George street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAM-Cadiz, Ohio.

A GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX penses paid any active person to sell our goods No capital required. Salary paid monthly, expenses in advance. Full particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND SISTER WILL RECEIVE in family a few people of refinement at \$4.50 per week: close in; delightful location; first consideration, pleasant home circle; none but people of excellent standing need apply. 8. S., Constitution office. DRIVATE BOARD-A COUPLE CAN PROCURE board in private family near Kimball house. References required. Address J. H., Constitution office. office.

THE BELMONT, CORNER WALTON AND Cone, near postoffice, will have two choice rooms vaceant tomorrow. sun and tues

DERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 25 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

MOO. 2.2 WHEAT-CENTRALLY LOCATED, in parlor, table unexcelled; satisfaction guaranteed, terms, \$4 to \$6 per week. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS

NANTED—TO REN'T A SMALL AND COM-fortable cottage house, convenient to C. R. R. freight depot. Give street and number, also terms per month or year on lease. Reference given. Must be in good locality; or will buy on installment. House, care this office. FOR RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES, FOR RENT-BRICK RESICENCE, 9 ROOMS

Residence, 182 South Forsyth street.

Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

Furnished Rooms.

Rooms-Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT-THREE LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms in one-story house; 2 front rooms, 230, 8

Pryor street. Pryor street.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS AT 52 CAPITOL
Avenue, furnished or unfurnished with
board. Close in.

FOR REXT—S3 CAPITOL AVENUE, ROOMS
furnished and unfurnished, very desirable.

FOR RENT-ELEGANT NEW STORE, GOOD stand for wholesale or retail. C. Coffeld, Anniston, Ala.

FOR RENT-STORE HOUSE WITH RESIDENCE attached, corner Whitehall and Brotherton streets. Apply to Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street. FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—ONE GOODEL & WATERS 24 INCH planer, and one Universal saw and boring machine, used but a short time, at half price, 44. Exchange place, formerly Line St.

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTI-PERSONAL.

Divorces—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law. 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice freet 21 years' experience; business quictly and legally transacted.

STRAYED—ONE SMALL BAY HORSE WIFTE white face, black mane and tall. His return to 114 Alexander street, or any information con-cerning him, will be liberally rewarded. OST—POINTER DOG; MEDIUM SIZE, WHITE-light Hon-colored ears and small spots on body; one large spot on back same color as ears. Liberal reward if delivered to McBride & Co., or Dr. Frank Holland.

TORAGO.

NOT-ON STREETS OR IN STORES, GOLD plain spectacles. Liberal reward for the return to F. M. Coker. FOUND

FOUND—ON SATURDAY, A SPECKLED COW

on Air-Line road, near W. C. Sparks's slaughter

pen; owner may have by pay.n; for damages and
this advertisement.

BUSINESS CHANCES. THE BEST PLUMBING, STEAM AND FITTING business in the south for sale. Satisfactory easons for selling. Address P. O. box 184, Atlanta-4w tues thur sat FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST CLASS saloon with established trade. Address Pargain, care General Delivery, Atlanta, Ga. 1w

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN ON ATLANTA, DEKALB, terms, reasonable rates. Address "Reliable," care Constitution office.

MONEY TO LOAN.—WANTED FIVE APPLI-tions for \$5.00 each, and several applica-tions for \$500 each, on improved real estate in At-lants. Loans promptly negotiated. Francis Fontaine, 43 Marietta sireet. fri sun MONEY TO LOAN.—PARTIES WHO WANT money on central property on long time, and who want to deal with perfectly reliable leaders will find it to their interest to confer with the undersigned. Ellis & Gray, attorneys, 41 Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN-\$19,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate. F. W. Miller & Co., 10 E Alabama.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS
for estates and individuals who have mouse to
lead on Atlants real estate. We can lead any
amount from \$1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alsbama street,

TYPE YEAR LOANS OF \$200 AND UPWARD

Pagotiated on Atlanta real estate. O. P. M.
Barker, Sily Penchires.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 4, 1888,

The President's Message. President Cleveland's message is an admirable public document. It is clear, strong and bold-just such a communication as the country expected from a chief magistrate who has more than once signally demonstrated the fact that he possesses the courage of his convictions.

The president points out the dangers to be appehended from monopoly, reassirms the necessity of tariff reform, and urges congress to give its immediate attention to our fisheries troubles. The other portions of the message are in the nature of a review of the recent course of the administration, and a summary of the reports from the various departments of the government.

It is a business-like message, without any flourishes, but it covers the ground.

A BIG republican editor remarks that the solid south helps the republican party. That being so, why does he protest against it? Why not let it alone?

A Unique Entertainment. Tonight the people of Atlanta will have an opportunity of witnessing the most delightful entertainment of the season, and those who fail to attend will miss an hour or two of unadulterated enjoyment.

We allude to the entertainment to be given by James Whitcomb Riley, Bill Nye and Harry Edwards. There are only three performers, but what the show lacks in num bers it makes up in liveliness. James Whitcomb Riley is not only a poet of rare merit, as our readers can testify, but he is a natural born comedian, who gets very close to human nature, especially on the stage. His humor is of the genuine and spontaneous sort that sometimes runs into pathos. Wherever he has appeared he has been overwhelmed with applause.

As for Bill Nye, we dare say there is not a man, woman or child within reach of the newspapers but has read or heard of his side-splitting humor. Nye blooms perenni-All the other newspaper humorists have played out. The Danbury News man has disappeared; Burdette has repented; and Alex Sweet has subsided. Only Bill Nye holds his own. He is always fresh and original, and his grip on the reading public is constantly tightening. It will be in the nature of a treat to hear this worthy man (with no hair on his head to speak of) trying to convince an Atlanta audience that he is not a patron of the leg drama.

Harry Edwards needs no more introduc tion to an Atlanta audience than the other gentlemen who accompany him. He is well known as a brilliant journalist, and has contributed to THE CONSTITUTION many beautiful sketches and poems. He has recently abandoned journalism for a literary career, and it is gratifying to note that his efforts in this direction have met with the most

gratifying success. We trust that none of the city readers of THE CONSTITUTION will miss the enjoyment they will find in, the unique entertainment to be given by Messrs. Riley. Nye and Ed wards. It is not often that we feel at liberty to give editorial indorsement to the attract tions that appear on our stage, but in this instance our indersement is cordial and

WE observe that some Georgia republicans are making social visits in Indianapo-Just at this season there is a touch of Indian summer about their sociability.

### Answering a Correspondent.

A correspondent writes to ask us if "the democratic party was abiding by a fundamental principle when it advocated the retention of the internal revenue system?"

We presume the question is intended to be sarcastic, but we will answer it seriously be remarking that when the democratic leaders-some of them undoubtedly under the influence of the whisky ring-comcluded to go before the people and ask them to indorse an odious and infamous system of direct taxation, and unnecessary war taxation at that, it deserted one of its fundamental principles -- a principle that was asserted in the very beginning of the government.

There is not a genuine democrat in the south today but knows that the odious internal revenue system, concocted by the republican party for war purposes solely, is undemocratic and un-American in its con-This fact is so keenly felt in Georgia that on three several occasions the legislature of the state, overwhelmingly democratic in its complexion, has unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the senators and representatives of Georgia in congress to use their influence in bringing

about the repeal of the infamous system. .In saying this, however, we are only telling our correspondent what he knew before.

Ir is said that General Longstreet favors Mahone for a cabinet place. If the dear old general was anything of a politician he wouldn't touch Mahone with a ten-foot

The State and Other Colleges. We congratulate the state and the legislature on four italicized items of the appropriation bill which will be submitted tomor-

These items are: \$18,000 for the techno logical school, \$3,000 for the branch college at Dahlonega, \$2,000 for Thomasville and \$2,000 for Milledgeville. These items cover the state, as far as branch colleges are concerned, and provide for manual training in

the college located at this city. The technological school should have \$25,000 as its annual appropriation. The \$18,000 is the very least it can do with, and even this requires the addition of Atlanta's annuity. We do not believe the same amount of money ever spent by any state will do more good than will this \$18,000 voted by Georgia for her new school of technology. For the first time the branch colleges are recognized and placed in the regular appropriation bill. This will give these new life and enlarged usefulness, and will mark a

new era in higher education in the state. If Dr. Boggs will now accept the chancellorship of the State university-if the \$8,000 annually due to the colored people for higher education is devoted to technological training-we shall have higher education in good shape. The tax for the building of the capitol is now lifted, and the state can afford

to be liberal with her great colleges. We hope the appropriation bill will not be changed in any essential respect, and anywhere rather than in the four items which provide for our university, technological school and branch colleges.

SPEAKER CARLISLE says that if the vote of the country had been differently distribnted Mr. Cleveland would have been elected. Some of the most casual "ifs" of our statesmen weigh more than a thousand tons, net.

### The Forestry Congress.

This gathering will be composed of a body of gentlemen from all the states of the union who represent the best elements of their respective localities. Their work is purely one of philanthropy; seeking the highest interests of communities. The result of their success will be in the direction of aid to agriculture in so far as the denuding the land of its natural protection, may be the cause of overflows and of rainy seasons, and excessive drouths in dry

The character of the men who will be here demands that our citizens shall make an earnest effort for their courteous reception and entertainment during their stay. Atlanta has had many conventions of a similar character, but has never failed to favorably impress the stranger within her gates, and she will not on this oceasion. We publish in another column a notice from Governor Bullock, president of the Southern Forestry association, requesting the gentlemen appointed on committees by the meeting of citizens, to meet him today

The congress will convene on the 5th, 6th and 7th, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week.

"WASHINGTON is filling up," says the Boston Herald. Perhaps this figure is intended to apply to the statesmen there.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE NEW YORK HERALD says that it is a ross blunder to accuse the police generally of never atching anything, and backs up its statement by four policemen in Jacksonville caught

MRS. LANGTRY HAS BEEN snubbed. She was invited to attend a ball at Toronto, and expected to be presented to Lady Stanley, the wife of the overnor-general. Lady Stanley, however, caused to be aunounced that she would not meet the acress. So Mrs. Langtry did not go to the ball. She remained in her private car.

LIEUTENANT A. R. ABBOTT recently read a aper before the Loyal Legion of Chicago, in which he took the position that in the late war the negroes proved themselves braver soldiers than the whites. He said that if the struggle had continued another ear the confederates would have made peace, because they were attaid to meet the negro troops in the field. This is perhaps the extremest case of negro mania on record. Here is a white man who delift erately reflects upon the valor of his fellow soldiers of his own race in order to magnify the viriues of the negro. Some people will say that this fellow Abbott is mentally unbalanced, and they will loubtless hit the nail on the head.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN London should keep out of the Whitechepel district. "Mr. Barnes of New York," or "Mr Potter of Texas," would run the risk in that locality of being taken for Jack the

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS offers for three erial stories prizes of \$1,600 for the best, \$600 for the econd best and \$500 for the third best. Each story nust contain not less than 60,000 words and be type written. The main requirement is to have each installment end at each a point of interest that the reader will be auxlous to see the next. Stories are wanted with the greatest amount of movement and the least amount of tiresome description. Before rying for the prize writers should send to the Free

SAMUEL J. RANDALL's friends in Washing on were delighted to see him arrive in apparently ine physical condition. It is hoped that his long est will enable him to take an active part in the

THOMAS NELSON PAGE has been engaged to ontribute two articles on "Southern Literature" to Lippincott's Magazine.

A WASHINGTON PHYSICIAN says that our outhern ports will never be safe from yellow fever Cubans do not care to stamp out the disease as it loss not burt them much. It kills off 1,000 Spanish oldiers every year, and that is just what the island are want. Cuba will never be placed in a healthy ndition until it is annexed to the United Sta implete system of sewerage that would carry to ulkheads fronting on the ocean the refuse that is ow deposited around the wharves in the harbor.

FRANK R. STOCKTON'S new story, "The reat War Syndicate," will appear in Once describes a future war against Great Brit ed by a syndicate representing the United

### LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Condition of the Farmers.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 1.- Editors Constitution: If you are in earnest to find out the inancial condition of the Georgia farmers, I will date that in this (Baldwin) county they are in a bad ix. Numbers of loans have already been made and the time (five years) has already run out, and where they can they get more time, the agents here for the loan associations have a uses time. Small farmers are getting room \$300 to \$600. Large farmers are getting in some instances as much as \$5,000, and the money is used to pay debts with. There are a good many causes on the depression. One of the main reasons is, making sotton and selling it with little or no proit on cost of production.

15. C. Y. enstitution: If you are in earnest to find out the

City Attorney Goodwin.

ATLANTA, Ga., December 3, 1888 .- In reply questions as to the manner of voting for the six to questions as to the manner of voting for the sixth alderman, provided for by the new amendment to the city charter, I will state my construction is that it may be done on the same or general ticket for mayor, aldermen and councilmen by specifying separately thereon the candidate for such additional alderman to be voted for under the statement "Additional alderman under act of the general assembly of Georgia, of December, 1883." or language in substance the same. This, in my opinion, will comply with the act for a separate ballet or vote, Respectfully, John B. Goodwin, City Altorney.

We agree to abide by above construction of aceferred to.

H. G. HUTCHISON,
JOHN J. FALVEY,
A. M. RHINEHARDT. City Atte chair, made a few remarks status, and indorsed the movement.

Mr. Albert Howell moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. This motion was carried and Messrs. Albert Howell, Ed Peeples and P. H. Snook, Jr., were appointed on the committee with instructions

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A Verdict Censuring the Stockade Officials for the Death of Wash Baker. Who is responsible? Coroner Manning held

an inquest yesterday morning at the stockade over the body of Wash Baker, the colored painter. It will be remembered that though Baker had been sick for twelve hours before ie died there was no doctor in attendance The following is the verdict of the jury: "We, the jury empanelled and sworn to inquire into the cause of the death of Wash Baker, now ying dead, find from the evidence adduced and the lying dead, and from the evidence adduced a ithe opinion of the county physician that he came to his death from congestion of the bowels and stomach, and that had he had a physician it could have been averted and he had a physician it could have been averted and he keepers of the stockade.

December 3, 1888. G. Biggers, foreman, A. A. Manning, coronor, Robert W. Westmoreland, bounty physician.

### AT THE COURTHOUSE.

In the city court yesterday, Judge Van Epps esiding, the day was taken up with the case of F. hmeltzer vs. the city of Atlanta for \$1,500 damages. Plaintiff claims that he was damaged to that

the young men have little showing in local politics now. "Let us pick up good men," he said, "and put them in office, trespective of the prohibition issue. We should not want to put our own men altogether, but occasionally we could get a representative in the city coursel.

Mr. Will Prescott made an enthusiastic speech in favor of the organization. G. H. Vining and Cad Hill also made short speeches.

Mr. Albert Howell me out that the organization go on record from its organization as in favor of the elimination of the prohibition question from politics and furthermore, that the meeting was not in the interest of either of the municipal tickets to be voted for Wednesday. This motion was carried. It was decided that the next meeting should be held on Monday night in the Rifles' armory for the purpose of perieting a permanent organization. Every member was urged to bring at least ten young men with him to the meeting next Monday night. The prevailing sentiment was that the organization, the prevailing sentiment was that the organization to some the property. ages. Plaintificialins that he was damaged to that extent by the raising of old Foster street, now Edgewood avenue, in front of his lot. The case will be concluded about noon today.

In the superior court, Judge Marshall J. Clarke presiding, the case of Dorsey vs. Boyle was taken up. Hall and Hammond represent the defendant, and N.J. and T. A. Hammond and Latham and Watterson represent the plaintiff. The suit involves the title to lot of land in Fulton county. The meeting then adjourned.

The provalling sentiment was that the organization should be so formed that no member of any other secret political organization should be allowed to join unless he should resign his membership before making application to the club. A majority of those i resent lest night favored making the organization a secret one.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

by the Constitution Reporters.

The State Librarian.—A well known gentleman connected with the state house said yesterday:

"The appointment and unanimous confirmation of Captain John Milledge to the very important position of state libracian was a deserved tribute to a mem ber of a great Georgia family, who has well sus-ained the dignity and reputation of his ancestry. His grandfather, whether as governor, cabinet officer, or senator, or granter of the land upon which the state university stands, thought always of Georgia and the presperity and advancement of sal her people; so the grandson, who, as soldier and vilian, has done well for his state, accepts an flice inferior to none in the opportunity afforded f furthering the best interests of an enlightened and cultivated people. The state ought to be proud of her library-of what it is and what it is certain library in its present condition is incomplete. It has not so many books as it ought to have, and worse than that, there are many gaps in series of statutes, codes and reports, which make it imposside for those consulting it to gain accurate horough information.

A Congressman's Commission. - Hon. A. D. Candler was commissioned as congressman from the ninth district yesterday.

A Woman Pardoned.-The governor paraoned Flora Jones yesterday. She was convicted of lar ceny from the house at the October term, 1883, of Jones superior court and sentenced to the peniten ommitting the crime. The petition for her pardon is signed by a large number of citizens of Jones, the representatives in the general assembly from that county, the judge and solicitor who tried the case, and a majority of the jury who convicted her

To Her Home in the Air .- The Goddess of Liberty will be hoisted to her lofty perch on the dome of the new capitol today. She is a very large lady, and being a poor elimber, it will take some time to swing her into position. She will step heaven-ward by means of a block and tackle. She is high ip and large around-and all copper. The Goddess will stand seventeen and a half feet, stockings red, when she gets planted. She measures feet from shoulder tip to shoulder without a chest protector, and her arm is sixteen inches in circumference above the elbow. She is an exact copy, though small edition, of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. It will be 3 o clock before she gets up. Goddesses of the copper kind are never early risers.

Was On the Alabama .- Charles Godkin, an old onfederate who was with Admiral Semmes on the amous Alabama until she was sunk, passed through the city yesterday. Captain Godkin, who is now oute feeble, has been at the Soldiers' and Sailors' force, at Richmond, and is on his way to Mobile. He goes there at the instance of a son of Admiral semmes, who will give him a home. While in the introduced him allocation several members of the Fulton County Veterans' association, and the fulton County Veterans' association, and the fulton County Veterans' association to his force in making pay good."

The report was: Home, at Richmond, and is on his way to Mobile. He goes there at the instance of a son of Admiral of the Fulton County Veterans' association, and the association furnished him transportation to his destination.

Will Fight the Bill .- A number of prominent in surance men arrived in the city yesterday. They came to hold what will be an important meeting, and it is understood that one of the objects of their visit is to oppose the Jones bill now before the Among the prominent arrivals are Messrs. J. Mon-

roe Ogden, general agent of the Northern; Hutson Lee, general agent of the Lancashire; Mr. Litchfield, eral manager of the Lancashire in the United tes; Edgar S. Wilson, secretary of the Macon Fire R. H. Bradford, of the Fire association of Philadel phia; G. H. Connor, representing the Macon under-writers; J. B. Kimbail, of the Georgia Home. They will meet today at 3 o'clock and will probably meet the judiciary committee of the house tolay or to

A Camp Flor .- The Etowah tribe of Indians, who rigwam at Cartersville, came to Atlanta yes-erday afternoon wearing full war paint. They moked the pipe of peace with the Cherokee tribe n the Atlanta hunting grounds, and had a fine time. The visitors were entertained at the National. They were: C. C. Wilkes, George M. Montgomery J. E. Wikle, John R. Bantiry, W. A. Williams, R. C. Pentland, A. D. Vandirrere, James M. Field. Leake, J. E. Hall, Jr., L. M. Holland, J. A. Frew

Dr. Harrison's Lecture,-The First Methodist thurch will undoubtedly be crowded next Friday night to hear Dr. Harrison's lecture on "The Bright ide of Things." The doctor is in the city, stop; ing with Mr. R. A. Hemphill, on Peachtreet street.

An Interesting Lecture .- Dr. J. G. Armstrong will liver an interesting lecture this evening at 7:45 in the Young Men's Christian association ball. The subject chosen is "The Manhood of Christ." and the able lecturer's treatment of his subject is certain to be instructive.

tlavere both Goo tlantian and a son of Deputy Sheriff Greene. Mr. rantley is a Macon boy. They both travel for the Dwight soda, of New York, and, by accident, me in Atlanta yesterday. The meeting was unexpected and as they were chatting a negro boy passed with a possum. Mr. Brantley's mouth began to water and irning to Mr. Green, he said

"Al. let's buy that possum and have a bate."
They bought it and last night the two Dwight centlemen entertained their friends, Messrs, James Chatman, Will Holbrook, Will Davids and several others at Folsom's. Everything was awfully nice because Dwight's soda only was used.

bition Question Eliminated.

ibition question from politics.

It was born last night.

It is composed of young men and the cardinal rineiple upon which it rests is the elimination of

Last night at 8 o'clock, about one hundred roung men of Atlanta met in the Atlanta Rifles' a for the purpose of organizing a young men's cal club, its aim being to eliminate the probi

were appointed on the committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Mr. Howell then moved, that as a matter of form

that the young men present resolve themselves into the Young Men's Club of Atlanta, the objects and name to be incorporated in the constitution and

wr. John Gatins spoke in favor of the organization. Mr. Dean Nesbit said it was very important

tion. Mr. Dean Nesbit said if was very important that the young men should have an organization, especially as the Young Men's Democratic league had become likewarm in everything except national politics. Mr. Ed Peeples said that the young men have little showing in local politics now. "Let us pick up good men," he said, "and put them in office, irrespective of the prohibition

Atlanta has a new political club.

A NEW POLITICAL CLUB.

It Was Organized Last Night-The Probibi-

Business was suspended.
Mr. Hempbill turned to Mr. Mecadin and offered

for the purpose of organizing a young men's political citub, its aim being to eliminate the prohibition question from politics and to push the young men of the city into political prominence.

Among those present were Mesers, Will Black, Albert Howell, Jr., G. H. Vining, Will Prescott, J. S. Gatins, C. B. Hill, Ed Appler, F. L. Allen, Ed Pee, pies, J. M. Schmidt, P. H. Snock, Earl Frice, R. L. Foreman, C. F. Rice, Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr., J. F. Stockdell, T. A. Conkiin, Jr., H. M. Melone, Jr., H. A. Casin, Will Holbrook, John S. Owens, F. T. Levenolds, E. A. Nisbet, L. D. Nelson, J. H. Gray, R. E. Clarke, F. T. Rüdge, W. T. Kühns, A. L. James, E. J. Morris, R. L. Schmidt, Jr., and others, Mr. Albert Howell called the meeting to order and stated that the object of the call was to get the representative young men of Atlanta together and to organize for social and political purposes. In his opinion the young men of Atlanta would be a power in local politics if they would band together and vete in a sclid phalanx. He asked for nominations for president and secretary.

Mr. Will Black was nominated and elected president and Mr. Charles F. Rice secretary.

Mr. Will Black was nominated and elected president and Mr. Charles F. Rice secretary.

Mr. Black on taking the chair, made a few remarks stating that he heartily indorsed the movement.

Mr. Albert Howell moved that a committee of three beauty and continued and continuence of three beauty and continuence.

ill I. The others are too busy to vote."
Mr. Woodward heard the remark and, jumping

have just now given it. Still they object to it when it is as they asked for it. Why is this so? If when it is as they asked for it. Why is this so? If all the suburbs around Atlanta are permitted to incorporate as West End, then we will be left out for the taxable worth. Ilke we are at West End, and cut off without pay."

"I think I am inclined to agree with Mr. Woodward," said Mr. Haas. "I can't see with Wr. Woodward," said Mr. Haas. "I can't see with whe have given them \$20,000. Why should get out when we have given them \$20,000. Why should they not come into the city? The residence on that street has all the advantages of Whitehall and Peachtree and the property should be taxed. The company enjoys the benefit and should pay the one and one-quarter per cent tax. I am in for it tooth and toe nail. If Mr. Woodword's bill as it is presented is jelass legislation, then make it one-half mile."

Mr. Howell thought Atlanta was as much henefitted by Edgewood avenue as the company. He favored the circuit plan rather than the zigzag course. He did not want a crooked line so as to take in one house. With the increase he claimed

connect of the C. D. Land an ordinance repealing
Mr. Woodward introduced an ordinance repealing
of the ordinance prohibiting patent Mr. Woodward introduces an prohibiting patent a portion of the ordinance prohibiting patent medicine from being sold on the street.

medicine from critical and mr. an

mayor. Everybody laughed except Mr. Haas. "Yellowstone Kit," resumed Mr. Haas, "took in a political campaign and this is his pun Woodward's amending ordinance was "Now I move to repeal the original ordinance,"

said air. Hass.
Mr. Nelson wanted some information.
Mr. Haas repeated his statement.
Mr. Nelson laughed.
So did Mr. Thompson, an anti, "said Mr. Nelson, "introduced the resolution and I voted for it."
The motion to reconsider was lost.
Mr. Hemphill's request that the Atlanta gun club

on wanted some information.

be permitted to have a gun contest at Athletic park IN THE CITY HALL. was grainted.

Mr. Woodward moved to amend his railroad ordinance, so that railroad men jumping on and off trains should not be subject.

THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL TALK LONG. It was done. Mr. Heas introduced an ordinance amending section 820 as follows:
For settling and collecting a fi. fa....
Levying a fi. fa. over \$ 1.0....
Levying a fi. fa. under \$100.....

ssi n for selling property one and a half

cent. he fith ward voting place was changed to 235

THERE WILL BE FUN.

Chief Connolly and Baliff Williams in

Court.

terfering with an officer.
Chief Connolly will be a witness in the case.

Soon after dark. Bailif Williams dropped

upon two street fakirs who were working a

tooth paste snap at the corner of Marietta and

Broad streets. Mr. Williams held a fi. fa.

tax, and as he walked up made known his

Theman showed his license. It was

"That is good for the city," said the bailin,

"but not the county."
"Weil, just leave that till tomorrow," said the man, "and I'll fix you all right."
Mr. Williams declined to do so and seized the goods. Then the man asked the bailiff to go to the city prison with him, saying he would not the literace.

had applied to me as the law requires.

thought I had, and told the fakir to take his goods and go. Williams wanted to interfere. and I had him locked up. Naturally, when I learned that it was a county tax, I ordered his release. Had he explained that it was county and not city, as I thought, there would have been no trouble."

Mr. Williams says:

"Under instructions from the tax collector, I asked a street fair by the name of Pearley for a residual.

show you who you are fooling with, you

NYE AND RILEY TONIGHT.

There will be fun at the opera house tonight,

on of the very funnlest kind. The engagement of Bill Nye and James Whitcomb

Riley is an event which is of very much more than usual interest, and those who attend their enter-

tainment—and the opera house should be crowded— can be sure of a most delightful treat. Everybody who can appreciate a good story or a good joke, and that means everybody, will enjoy the evening. Mr. Harry Edwards, the distinguished Georgia writer, is with Messrs, Nye and Riley and will read some of

his exquisife stories.

The name of Bill Nye alone ought to fill the the-

The hame of Bill Nye alone ought 1 fill the theater. Few, if any, names in popular literatare have flown so fast or swept so far. It has traveled on the wing of a distinctively American drollery, altogether unlike any of the types that have preceded it in this land of humorists.

Not alone is Bill Nye the most widely read of our comic writers, but he is most widely appreciated as a platform entertainer. He brings with him to the lectureroom all the quaintness, exuberance, originality and irresistible fur that have spirkled through his sketches and made millions laugh, His talks are even more infectious than his writings, because he adds to them the undescribable charm of an unique personality; what he says is only one-

would pay the license. At the prison bailiff and the fakir encountered C

against them amounting to \$26.25 for co

"But we have a license." said one.

city license.

"Let me see it," said Mr. Williams.

W. H. Williams, the well-known feather

Mr. Woodward Wants to Extend the City Limits-A Long Debate-Other Items of Interest.

"There are more chairs empty than filled just now" remarked Mayor Cooper as the clock struck three yesterday afternoon. "However, the general council will please

The chief executive laid his hat upon the oor and hung his cane upon the rack. "Mr. Clerk, please call the roll." The five aldermen answered, Mr. Stephens,

of the first ward, answered too, but quickly and gently went away. Mr. Tanner, of the failed to respond as also Mossrs. Boyuton and Moran of the second. Mr. Allen and Mr. Woodward, of the third, were in their chairs, but Mr. Allen went to bis farm in the country before the session was half over. The fourth was graced by both members. Mr. Beutell and Mr. Thompson, of the fifth, were on hand. Mr. Rice, of the sixth, was smiling upon the mayor, but Mr. Amorous was not present to en-

Mr. Collier of the committee upon legislation, sub-mitted an adverse reportupon Mr. Nelson's ordi-nance extending the time for closing the tax collec-tor's books from September 20 to October 20 of each

"I move to disagree with that report," said Mr.

r move to unagree with that report," said Mr. Nelson, quite red in the face. "For the life of me I can's see why an adverse report should be submitted. We are legislating for the benefit of the people, and if they want the time extended we should do so. If it cost interest to extend the time all right. The citizens have it to pay."
"I am of the opinion that money is slow up to December." said Mr. Haas.
"I don't concur with Mr. Hass," said Mr. Nelson.
"I favor putting it March," said Mr. Haas.
"That would change the entire system," said Mr. Nelson, "and for that reason I should oppose it."
The motion to disagree was lost and the report of the committee was adopted.
Mr. Hemphill, of the public schools committee, reported in favor of planting shade trees in the chool lots.

reported in favor of planting shade trees in the school lots.

"That takes money," said Mr. Mecas'in.

"Then let's take the money from the appriopriation to schools." said Mr. Howel.

Mr. Howel.'s suggestion was adopted.

The street committee generally requires an hour to submit its reports, and Mr. Beutell's heart was broken almost when he found only one paper on his dock. It took just thirty-seven seconds to submit and adopt the report.

Mr. Woodward, acting as chairman of the police committee, read the potition of Watchman Thompson at Loyd street, for increased pay.

"What's your report?" asked the mayor.

Mr. Woodward smiled saying:

"I don't know, Mr. Amorous, the chairman, is not here."

"Here is the report of the salary committee."

"Here is the report of the salary committee."

bailift and the fakir encountered Chief Connolly. The faker appealed to the chief and some words passed between the cheff and the bailiff which resulted in the chief ordering an officer to lock the bailiff up.

This was done, but in a few minutes the bailiff was released by depositing \$10.75 as a security for his appearance in police court.

As to what happened at the prison between the two officers there are two statements. "The men had applied to me as the law requires," said C. def Connolly, "for a location. I gave them one after they had abown me their Heense. Tonight when I entered the prison I found one of them there with Williams in possession of his goods, I asked Williams about it, and he said it was because the license had not been paid. The men being in the city prison, I naturally thought it was a city matter, and asked Williams for his authority to interfere. He declined to show me any authority, saying that I had no right to demand it. I thought I had, and told the fakir to take his goods and go, Williams wanted to interfere, and I had and go, Williams wanted to interfere, and I had

nothere,"
"Here is the report of the salary committee,"
said Mr. Collier, "but there was no one to sign it."
Mr. Allen lives out of town."
Mr. Allen blushed.
"Mr. Beutell," continued Mr. Collier, "refused to

Sixth ward.....
Three building inspectors...
Six water commissioners...
Three board health.....

Mr. Williams says: from the tax collector, I asked a street fakir by the name of Beatey for a special state tax of \$50 for vendors of nostrums. He refused to pay the tax. I reported to the tax collector, and he issued a fi fa for the amount and I levied it upon one box and contents, one satchel and contents and one overcoat. The defendant in fi fa asked me to go with his partimer and show him the law and if was correct he would pay it. We went to the station house where I placed the goods I had levied on and went to the tax collector's office to get a copy of the law. I returned to the station house showed him the law on the subject. About that time Captain Connally came in. He asked what was the matter. A party told him I levied on his things. Connolly told him I had no right to do it and asked where they were. I told him to take the things and go on with them, as he (Connolly) had given them, and located them, they having secured a city license, that I had no right to lateriere. I then told Captain Connolly that I had evided on, and that the goods should not leave my possession. He then asked me to show him (connolly) my authority. I then told him that he had no right to demand my authority, that the goods levied on, and that the goods who him to ave my possession. He then asked me to show him (connolly) my authority. I then told han that he had shown the fifth to the defendants in fifth and I did not know of any law to compel me to show it to him. He then told arries to take the goods. I took the things in my hands. Connolly grabbed me by the vest and told the several policemen to take them gods away from me. He pulled hard on the vest and took off his overcoat, came back at me again with this remark:

. The show you who you are feeling with, you sec's police commissioners.... 150 " ".
The city attorner's salary was made \$3,000 per ear by disagreeing to the report.
"I move," said Mr. Haas, "that the tax collector's alary be made \$2,400."
It was done.
"Now I move," said Mr. Beutell, "that the second

The only changes in the salary list from last year than only changes in the salary list from last year was making the city attorney \$3,000 for \$2,000, the tax collector \$2,400 for \$1,800. James Hughes's beer license at 482 Decatur street, was transferred to John E. Smith. was transferred to John E. Smith.

The tax committee refused to return to H. Cronheim \$50 license tax which he paid in for the Fire
ILB\_trance Association company of England.

The claims committee granted Albert Stemers,
claim for \$25,00 for damages caused by sewer on
Cooper street.

damn little ——"
"The goods were taken from me by force by Mr. Connolly and three c. four policemen who had hold of me and were actisf under his instructions. He then ordered the state-oathouse keeper to lock me inpand make a case against me for interfering with an officer. I was carried back in the hall and locked up in cell, but was subsequently released. I shall see Mr. Connolly through with it." oper street.

The committee on legislation reported adversely pon Mr. Amoru's ordinance exempting from taxupon Mr. Amoru's ordinance exempting from tax-

are employed.

Mr. Morris introduced a resolution appropriating \$5.0 to an extension of the Bell street sewer. It was referred to the sewer committee.

Mr. Collier has been molested some time by bill posters and advertisers, and introduced an ordiposters and advertisers, and introduced an ordinance prohibiting any one from writing, printing, painting or posting any letter or letters or other advertising devises upon the sidewalks or upon the walls, windows, doors or fence of another, without the consent of the owner. It was adopted.

"I have an ordinance," said Mr. Haas. "It is that the city engineer, in laying curbing around a corner shall have all corners on a curve, and that the cests shall be charged to the corner owners."

It was add ried.

It was adopted.

Mr. Woodward introduced a resolution extending mostly limits. It required the extension to be a control limits. the city limits. It required the extension to be a quarter of a mile in all directions, except where is would take in West End; "and in addition," read the paper, "take in the whole of land lots 89, 81, 49, 19, 20 and 14, and all that portion of land lot 13 that have the content with the Georgie values !!" lies north of the Georgia railroad."
Why do you mention certain land lots?" asked
Mr. Collier.

Mr. Collier.

"Here is the plan, "remarked Mr. Woodward, holding up a white chart with an abundance of red ink From it,

Every member except Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Measlin crowded around Mr. Woodward.

Mr. Hemphill turned to Mr. Mecadin and offered is congratulations.
Mr. Mecasin looked very happy.
Then Mr. Hemphill frowned and, arising said;
"I move we make it a quarter of a mile only."
Mr. Mecasin, the groom, remained in his chair,

saying:
"If your honor will put Mr. Hemphill's amendment now we can pass it. He will vote for it. So
ment now we can pass it.

Mecasiin.
"The East Atlanta Land company," remarked
Mr. Woodward.

talks are even more infectious than his writings, because he adds to them the undescribable charm of an unique personaity; what he says is only one half of the fascination that has made him the most widely sought after entertainer of our day. How he says it is the other and equalty important half, and that baffles description. Henry Watterson said of him that he need only stand still audiook at his andience to convulse them. This may be a little exaggerated, but it is none the less true that the man himself radiates a kindly and eccentric humor in his appearance and manner. His talks to an andience are wholly unlike anything of the kind ever attempted before. They dispense with rhetoric, and always with gestures, but never with a subtle, keen and homely philosophy. In five minutes he has his listeners in a broad grin, and before another five minutes have classed they are screaning in chorus. James Whitcomb Riley is known as the poet humorist, but his talents are so unlike Bill Nee's that one genius only heightens the other. In these two stars are presented all the hilarity and all the pathos, all the laughter and all the tears, that the two sides of our human nature can imbibe at one sitting.

At the Author's reading in Chickering ball, New Mccash.

"The East Atlanta Land company," remarked Mr. Woodward.

"Suppose they don't want to come?" suggested Mr. Mecasiln.

"Then let e'm fight it," said Mr. Woodward.

"I don't like that zigzag mole up," said Mr. Coller, "but I do favor Mr. Hemphil's smendment. I don't think we should go around the country picking out property here and there and bringing it within the corporate limits just to get the tax."

"I introduced this resolution two weeks ago," said Mr. Woodward, "and made the increase a half a mile. I then withdrew it because members of the aldermanic board wanted to put it in the shape I have just now given it. Still they object to it have just now given it. Still they object to it iwo sides of our human nature can imbibe at one sitting.

At the Author's reading in Chickering hall, New York, last November, the Tribune thus speaks of Mr. Riley: "Undoubtedly, from the popular point of view, the work of Mr. James Whitoomb Riley was the most successful of the day. Mr. Riley is not only a poet with much genutine feeling and inspiration, not only a bumorist capable of drawing in licrous situations so fanny and absurd as to be perfectly irresistible, but he is a born actor. His features, as he recited, reflected every emotion which his lines suggested. Mr. Riley's writings are much more familiar in this latitude than his fie and figure, and he was therefore studied with general interest. His first selection was the poem 'When the Frost is on the Funkin,' and it awoke roars of langther. The audience simply abandoned itself to the full enjoyment of his fun. When he had finished, and they had sufficiently recovered to permit him to begin again, he recited the character sketch, 'The Educator,' and astonished everybody by being even funnier than he was before.'

Mask of Life.

n one house. With the increase he c lights and policemen would be wanted resolution, as amended, was adopted. This new play of Mr. Stevens's, to be given here next Wednesday, is a great success in the south, as well as it was in England. The Augusta eutell wanted to reconsider the action of the of the O. D. D. paper. His motion was News of last week, after the Charleston Courier, says

'Mask of Life' has been taken up by our society ople and all lovers of dramatic art, and bids fafr become the most popular high class drama ever oduced in our city. Mr. John A. Stavens, as unt Ivan Demidoff, plays this extremely difficult "That other ordinance was introduced," said Mr. Haas, "to keep Yellowstone Kit off the street." "That would be class legislation," remarked the

part with ease and grace, depicting its lights at shades of love, hate and revenge with master artistic effect." Effic Ellsler. The sweet little woman will be in Atlanta next Friday. There are so many play patrons who re-member that dear, sympathetic little Hazel Kirko who used to fit in and out periodically, that it is likely that Effic Elisler will have a very friendly audience here to see her in her latest success, "Judge Not."

A Poor Show. "The Magic Talisman" of Miaco, was at the opera house yesterday afternoon and last evening, and played to small audiences. The show is a poor one throughout, with scarcely a redeeming feature. BUT ONE MORE DAY

AND THEN COMES THE MUNICIPAR ELECTION.

Two Opinions on the Result-The Third Party Meeting-The New Alderman-A Glenn Meeting Last Night.

There is one more day until the municipal

That day will be marked by hard work on the

The Glenn men say Glenn and the Brown men

The fith ward voting piace was changed to 250 Marietta street.

Jas. Campbell petitioned for a retail liquor license at 51 South Pryor street.

J. J. Woodsides petitioned for permission to recover house at 39 Church street.

J. H. Widiams asked f r a building permit at Peters and For-yth street.

The assessors awarded Dr. A. W. Calhoun \$200 damages caused by opening Robbins street.

Mr. Hemphill's resolution exempting the Morris Brown college from taxation was adopted. "I have not been in the midst of the fight." I have not been in the interest into high, said one of the most prominent anti-prohibitionise in the city, "so I am probably not as well posted as I might be, but I feel certain that Mr. Glean will win. Walter Brown counts on getting almost all of the negro vote. If he does that, and gets as large a proportion of the labor vote as he expects he will have a fighting chance. But I think his claims are very much exagerated—in fact, I know they are in some instances. Mr.

weight bailiff, will appear in police court this morning and enter a plea to the charge of inranging anywhere from 500 to 1,500, a thusiastic claim last evening. "My friends say I will get from 1,200 to 1,500 of the negro votes, and if I do that I will be more than satisfied. I know the white vote I am going to get, and I am perfectly

Glenn will, in my opinion, be elected by a majority

Opinions differ.

The Third Party.

It was rumored yesterday that the third party people would meet last uight and put out a straight prohibit on ticket for mayor, aldermen

a straight prohibition ticket for mayor, aldermen and council men.
The committee to whose hands, the third party committed the matter, with power to act, held a meetine last night in the olice of the Southern Star at 19% Broad street.
But it did not put out a treet.
After some discussion, it was decided to hold another meeting tonight at the same place, when the whole matter will be decided.
Dr. J. S. Perkins, who was present, said that some of the committee were strongly in favor of putting out a ticket, while others were as strongly onesed.

of the committee were strongly in favor of putting out a ticket, while others were as strongly opposed to the movement.

"The committee did some good work tought, house?" though,"
"What was it?"
"We indorsed John J. Falvey as candidate for the office of additional alderman provided for by the office of additional alderman provided for by the new law. We also indorsed the prohibitionists on the conservative ticket towit, Middlebrooks or alderman, Trotu in the first ward, Robbins in the third, McLendon in the fourth and Inman in the sixth. It is possible that we will make out our ticket tonight by nominating a prohibitionist for mayor and prohibitionists for councilmen in the second and fifth wards."
"Suppose that you put out a ticket, what will be the effect?"
"Ah, that's the point you see. Now, if Markham."

the effect?"

"Ah, that's the point you see. Now, if Markham had stood firm I believe that we could have elected him. But if we cannot get a strong man to lead our ticket I am satisfied if we decide to run one, that the effect would be to defeat Glein. However, if we put up the right man for mayor, there is a fair chance to elect him yet. There is a strong impression abroad that the anti-prohibitioniss are going to "scratch" all the prohibition candidates on the the conservative ticket, and if this is done the prohibitionists will "scratch" back and vote solidly for the prohibition candidates."

The Extra Alderman.

The Extra Alderman. The city is to have six aldermen. Mr. O'Neill's bill passed the house yesterday, and received the governor's signature. The bill will be found in full in the legislative column of The Cox-

STITUTION.

Briefly, it provides for the election of an additional addressay, and there are three prominent candidates for the posi-These are Dr. A. G. Hutchison, Mr. J. J. Falvey and Mr. A. M. Reinnardt. Mr. Falvey and Mr.

These are Dr. A. G. Hutchison, Mr. J. J. Falvey and Mr. A. M. Reinhardt. Mr. Falvey and Mr. Reinhardt have been candidates for several days. Dr. Hutchison only consented to become a candidate yesterday.

"At the solicitation of a great many friends," said Dr. Hutchison, when asked about his candidate, "I have consented to be a candidate for the extra position on the aldermanic board. I wish you would make it plain that I am a candidate for the position on the aldermanic board. I wish you would make it plain that I am a candidate for the position of the aldermanic board. I wish you would make it plain that I am a candidate for the position or created by the O'Neiti bill, and am not in any way opposing either Mr. Middletrooks or Mr. Beutell.

The candidacy of Dr. Hutchison was received with very general favor all over the city, and on all sides were neard expressions of confidence in him. "I never have seen a suggestion so universally applances," said Colonel John B. Goodwin, "at that of Dr. Hutchison's candidacy. He is known "They or may seen a suggestion so universaly applaucies," said Colonel John B. Goodwin, "as that of Dr. Hutchison's candidacy. He is known by everybody as one of the best men in the city, and his experience on the aldermanic board tends to add to the confidence of the people. The fact is, he is considered exactly the right man for the place."

Dr. Hutchison was a member of the aldermanic ings list night for the purpose of arranging for the campaign. All three of these meetings were well attended. The most noticeable feature of all three was the fact that the prohibition question did is:

was the fact that the prohibition question did is enter at all into the casess.

There was no prohibition for anti-prohibition, but the triends of all three gentlemen are unning in the support of their invorties. All three are good men: n I deserve the support of their friends. Mr. Chisholm Not a Candidate.

Mr. Perry Chisholm, who has been a candi-ate for council from the second ward, yesterday thdrew his name from the race. Mr. Chisholm

the drew his name note.

My name was presented to the public by my

My name was presented to the public by my ends. Since the contest began I have seen the est scramble for the place, and have ascertaine t it requires so much money to carry an election, it have decided to withdraw from the race, unking my many friends for their proffer of sup-t, I refire, Leaving the race to Mr. Jenkins and Meador."

### THE GLENN MEETING.

Held Last Evening in the Basement of the Courthouse.

The most successful and enthusiastic, and probably the largest, meeting of the municipal cam-paign was held last night in the basement of the It was a conservative meeting. Promptly at 8 o'clock it was called to order by Colonel A. E. Buck. Upon motion of Moses Bentley. Colonel Buck having stated that a pressing engagement prevented his being present longer, Joseph

Hankerson was nominated and elected chairman.
Colonel W. D. Ellis was called for and responded Golonet W. D. Ellis was called for and responded in a ringing speech.

"After the conservative ticket was put out," said he, "the anti-pro-tibitionists were the first to object we asked them to investigate and examine and reason. They saw for themselves. They were satisfied that the ticket contemplated nothing but the good of Atlanta and as a resolt there is today no organized anti-opposition. Then the prohibitionist objected. They were asked to examine for themselves. They did so and just as the anti's had done they withdrew their opposition, The next gauntlet to be run was opposition from the republicans. Mr. Markham and a ticket were put out but they inturn became satisfied of the purity and purpose of this conservative movement, and retired in its favor. Even the third party offered the gauntlet, but as all other parties and factions had done, finally gave way and joined in support of the conservative ticket. Mr. Brown and his ticket represent nothing but themselves. They want to be elected and that's all there is in it."

Colonel Ellis touched upon the charge that the decreasers and secretive ticket was a Peachtree ticket, and

that Colonel Glenn had been an energetic, vigorous solicitor.

At this point Colonel Glenn himself entered the hall and wasgreeted with prolonged applause. Colonel Ellis introduced him.

Colonel Glenn spoke briefly and to the point concerning the charges against him. "The other tickets calling themselves the "peoples' ticket," said he, "reminds me of the old lady at the camp meeting. In the mids • a fervent prayer when everybody else was feeling good, this old lady gotup, and putting her hands anon her stomach, began screaming, 'Oh, Lordy' Oh, Lordy' It stopped the meeting right there, and everybody looked up to see what was the matter with the old lady. The preacher went down to where she was stending. 'What's the matter, 'said he, 'are you sick?' 'Oh, Lordy' said the old woman, 'Oh, Lordy' 'Is it religion' saked the preacher. 'Maybe,' screamed the old woman, 'maybe it is, but I think it's worms!' Now, maybe that ticket represents the people, but I think it's a case of worms.'

may be that taket represents the people, our it's a case of worms."

Mr. Porter King followed in a short speech. R. H. Carter spoke next and then S. W. Wimby. Wimby took occasion to pay a graceful tribute to Jumbo Hunter, and another to Judge Anderson.

Jackson McHenry made a strong talk for the conservative ticket, and was followed by Moses Bentley. The last speaker was Howard Horton. Horton made a good speech.

At the conclusion of Horton's speech the meeting addourned.

A Brown Meeting. A Brown meeting will be held at the court A brown meeting will be used at the coar-house tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Speeches will be made by Messrs. Walter R. Brown, R. T. Dow, Ret-ben Arnold. George T. Fry, Henry R. Harris, Jr., James F. O'Neill, Thomas L. Bishop, A. B. Burke and other.

Thirty Babies in Twenty-One Years.

The wife of a farmer named Dufort, at Masanche, P. Q., has given birth to her this she has been married twenty-one years.

MR. INMAN

SOME FACTS VERY EVERYBODY

The Great Improven Proposed Developm

Mr. John H. Inman an for Rome, where they will day, and return to New Y A representative of Tun on Mr. Inman yesterday left, and asked him if he h any line of action in regar

since his visit south.

"Nothing," said Mr. matters remain as they a arrangements to raise a lar perfect the equipment of the Atlantic ports conn tems. We had the pror of business from the Kamsouri Pacific, and the business of which has to Galveston. One of the here was to establish a bur and development here in pose of facilitating the co-local roads as feeders to our instance we have been ur road from Gainesville to road from Newnan to co Mr. W. R. Berry of News before I left New York.

We had succeeded in sell were just closing the trade miles long, from Eden to commenced work, but the of things caused the their offer, will necessarily have These and similar enterori out as soon as we see our wa all this requires careful frequently have applicatio have invested in either coal must, before we do anyth prises, have definite info about the cost, but as to w and my purpose was to estable department to undertake jus put in charge of competent r
"Have you taken any step

department?" "No, I have not. I have and have cancelled the contrand for the loan. I have no heavily in the stock of these bonds of its various lines as I shall keep. My purpose in about the consolidation was improving the country, and ne of business. Of cour pride in making it a success, vestments in other property my time and at thing I have determined and the shall not push myself where I and I believe such has been my life. I can sell all the

my life. I can sell all the Georgia roads at a handsom no hurry to advise men who vest in southern securities if bility that there may I tro body is hurt as far as we have people of Georgia do not wan tion, I am willing to let it alcome as a friend, I would pratail."

"Do you propose to have a legislature?" legislature?"
"I do not. I think it would me to do so. I have not heat those who came to me on the those who came to me on the questicn involved is one white must decide. If we find it wanted, we shall not press it man's fortune is tied up in it stock belongs to a large num and poor, and as president of is my duty to improve it albenefit, and for the developme through which these lines large sums of money to put a proper condition, and it is the as president to negotiate the lowest rate of interest."

"Mr. Imman, will this con various railroad systems be in "I am at a loss to know how."

"I am at a loss to know wise than beneficial. The mission fix your rates. The is sion fixes rates on through but he grand trunk lines leading to the west. They are connumber of small roads that your rates of the permitted of the west. Take for instance the Pen Who along that line would wa this road, and resolve it into originally built? These long erated much cheaper, and he ness cheaper. If they want to can do it cheaper. If there is business on one part of the lin lieved from other parts. The that the consolidation defea within the state. To save my see how it does when we have ever to say what our rates for

senger fare shall be. These railroad commission."
"It is insisted that it will railroad building in the state." "It is insisted that it will railroad building in the state?" "Well, whenever you build than are needed in a country put their money into such ro There is nothing more certains when you let it be understood tive railroad cannot be sold or co when you teet to be understood tive railroad cannot be sold or any other line, but must for individuality, you will be sensible man to put his property. It is the purpose control to build, railroads Georgia, it after investigation that it will pay after proper co am frank to say we would have that there was a reasonable c ing before we undertook it, and could not make it pay with our would not pay as an independent And as Mr. Inman talked, the and the train was off for Rome, was on its way to New York.

Another View of

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It see Saturday evening's Journal is need sive of the West Point Terminal a view to influencing legislation. Sor company builds all the railroads is that a monopoly? It may be an consentiation of capital, but is it am We all applaud the man that give build a railroad. We call him public build a rainoad. We cail nim put makes a sacrifice of his substan good. We have a great many pul lanta who have deprived themselve to the building of the Atlanta and who would be hurt if some rich in along and relieve them of their stiple them to restore their capital to ployment? If one man should dimake a monopoly? If it wo mopoly for one man or comproad, how could it be a monopoly buy two, three or half a dozen roar man should buy up all the cotton gla; how would this make a mor pleniy of money and capital to but and there is no inhibition against Just so if John Inman should buy in the south. Should he do so had a been so the and a burder able to bear. But when monopoly come in? Large proper does not make monopoly by itself, run and carry all that is to be can so cheap as it was done before, hor injured? If they charge too much and commission to regulate the discriminate, and build up one to discrement to the people who od ifference to the people who od any more than who owns makes a sacrifice of his substagood. We have a great many p

and state commission. How difference to the people who do any more than who owns or stage coaches, or mills or other factories? If the all right what difference does it tition is destroyed? The only of

### BUT ONE MORE DAY

AND THEN COMES THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

two Opinions on the Result-The Third Party Meeting-The New Alderman-A Glenn Meeting Last Night. There is one more day until the municipal

at day will be marked by hard work on the enn men say Glenn and the Brown men

Two Opinions.

"I have not been in the midst of the fight," have not been in the inust of the constraint one of the most prominent anti-prohibitionists are city. Oso I am probably not as well posted as the Urael certain that Mr. Glenn will on. Waiter Brown counts on getting almost all of the negro vote. If he does that, and gets a large a proportion of the labor vote as expects he will have a fighting chance. But I might be claims are very much expressed. lis claims are very much exaggerated in know they are in some instances. Mr. will, in my opinion, be elected by a majority

The Third Party.

It was runiored yesterday that the third party people would meet last night and put out a straight prohibition ticket for mayor, aldermen committee to whose hands, the third party kied the matter, with power to act, held a my last night in the office of the Southern

n, it was decided to hold an-at the same place, when the ecided. who was present, said that some werd strongly in favor of putting others were as strongly opposed

ommittee did some good work tonight, What was it?"
"We indorsed John J. Falvey as candidate for the ice of additional alderman provided for by the wise." We also indorsed the prohibitionists on a conservlatve ticket towit, Middlebrooks or alman, Troti in the first ward, Robbins in the rd. McLendon in the fourth and Inman in the th. It is possible that we will make out our ket tonight by nominating a prohibitionist for your and prohibitionists for councilmen in the cond and fifth wards."
Suppose that you put out a ticket, what will be effect?"

"All, that's the point you see. Now, if Markham do shoot firm I believe that we could have elected in. But if we cannot get a strong man to I cad it ticks I am satisfied if we decide run one, that the effect would to defeat Glenn. However, if a put up the right man for mayor, there is a ir chance to elect him yet. There is a strong im-resion abroad that the anti-prohibition is are inter the conservative tickset, and if this is done be prohibition is the the conservative tickset, and if this is done be prohibition is the the conservative tickset, and if this is done to the the conservative tickset, and if this is done the the conservative tickset, and if this is done to the the conservative tickset, and if this is done to the the conservative tickset, and if this is done to the third in the third in the conservative tickset.

The Extra Alderman.

The city is to have six aldermen, Mr. O'Neill's bill passed the house yesterday, and eceived the governor's signature. The bill will be ound in full in the legislative column of The Conicily, it provides for the election of an addi-

ladderman at the election Wednesday, and are three prominent candidates for the posiere are Dr. A. G. Hut-hison, Mr. J. J. Falvey Mr. A. M. Reinnardi. Mr. Falvey and Mr. hardt have been candidates for several days, lines I on only consented to become a candi-

ntchison was a member of the aldermanic candidates held meet-

onfor anti-prohibition, but hends of all three gentlemen are uniting in apport of their favorites. All three are good n I deserve the support of their friends.

Mr. Perry Chisholm, who has been a candi-late for council from the second ward, yesterday withdrew his name from the race. Mr. Chisholm

My name was presented to the public by my friends. Since the contest began I have seen the great stramble for the place, and have ascertained that it requires so much money to carry an election, that I have decided to withdraw from the race. Thanking my many friends for their proffer of support, I refire, leaving the race to Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Meador."

THE GLENN MEETING.

Held Last Evening in the Basement of the Courthouse.

The most successful and enthusiastic, and probably the largest, meeting of the municipal campaign was held last night in the basement of the

It was a conservative meeting.

Promptly at 8 o'clock it was called to order by
Colonel A. E. Buck. Upon motion of Moses Bentley.
Colonel Buck having stated that a pressing engagement prevented his being present longer, Joseph
itankierson was nominated and elected chairman.
Colonel W. D. Ellis was called for and responded
in a rimeing speech.

Colonel W. D. Ellis was called for and responded in a ringing speech.

"After the conservative ticket was put out," said he, "the anti-productionf-is were the first to object we asked them to investigate and examine and casen. They saw for themselves. They were satisfied that the ticket contemplated nothing but the good of Atlanta and as a result there is today no organized anti opposition. Then the prohibitionists objected. They were asked to examine not themselves. They did so and just as the anti's had done they withdrew their opposition. The next samilet to be run was opposition from the republicans. Mr. Markham and a ticket were jutiout but they in turn Secame satisfied of the parity and purpose of his conservative movement, and retired in its favor. Even the third party offered the gauntlet, but as all other parties and factions had done, finally gave way and joined in support of the conservative ticket. Absolutely every class of people have joined hands in harmony and peace, and are supporting the conservative ficket. Mr. Brown and his ticket represent nothing but themselves. They want to be absorted and that is all there is in it."

hat Colonel Glenn had been an energetic, vigorous diction.

At this point Colonel Glenn himself entered the all and was greeted with prolonged applause. Colonel Glenn spoke briefly and to the point concerning the chasges against him. "The other tickets alling themselves the 'peoples' ticket,' 'said be, reminds me of the old hady at the camp meeting, in the mids a fervent prayer when everybody ise was feeling good, this old lady got up, and autting her hands abon her stomach, began screaming. 'Oh, Lordy' Oh, Lordy' It stopped the meeting giat there, and everybod vi looked up to see what as the matter with the old lady. The greacher result down to where she was standing. 'What's he matter,' said he, 'are, you sick?' 'Oh, Lordy', and the old woman, 'Oh, Lordy', 'is it religion' sked the preacher. 'Maybe,' screamed the old roman, 'maybe it is, but I think it's worms!' Now, as be that ticket represents the people, but I think its a case of worms.'

a cuse of worms.

Ar. Forter King followed in a short speech. R. H. ther spoke next and then S. W. Wimby. Wimby k occasion to pay a graceful tribute to Jumbo nier, and another to Judge Anderson.

Lekson Melenry made a strong talk for the contaction of the contactive ticket, and was followed by Mood Fantley. The last speaker was Howard Horton norton en good speech.

The conclusion of Horton's speech the meeting armed.

A Brown Meeting. A Brown Meeting.

A Brown meeting will be held at the court house tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Speeches will be made by Messra Walter R. Brown, R. T. Dow, Renberl Arnold, George T. Fry. Henry R. Harris, Jr., James F. O Neill, Thomas L. Bisnop, A. B. Burke and others.

Thirty Babies in Twenty-One Years. The wife of a farmer named Dufort, at Masanche, P. Q., has given birth to her thirtieth child. She has been married twenty-one years.

o, was at the

MR. INMAN TALKS.

SOME FACTS VERY INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY IN GEORGIA.

The Great Improvements that Had Been Contemplated-Contracts Cancelled-The Proposed Development of the Country.

Mr. John H. Inman and party left last night for Rome, where they will spend a part of today, and return to New York via Chattanooga. A representative of THE CONSTITUTION called on Mr. Inman yesterday afternoon before he left, and asked him if he had determined upon any line of action in regard to railroad matters since his visit south.

"Nothing," said Mr. Inman, "but to let matters remain as they are. We had made arrangements to raise a large sum of money to perfect the equipment of the various lines, build new depots, and put on new steamers for the Atlantic ports connecting with our systems. We had the promise of a large volume of business from the Kansas lines, the Missouri Pacific, and the Texas Pacific, the business of which has heretofore been going to roads north of the Ohio and to Galveston. One of the objects of my visit here was to establish a bureau of information and development here in Atlanta for the purpose of facilitating the construction of short ocal roads as feeders to our main lines. For instance we have been urged to construct a road from Gainesville to Dahlonega, also a

road from Newnan to connect with the narrow guage from Columbus. I talked with Mr. W. R. Berry of Newnan fully about this

before I left New York.

We had succeeded in selling the bonds, and were just closing the trade to build a road 180 miles long, from Eden to Americus, and had commenced work, but the threatening aspect of things caused the bankers to with-draw their offer, and the work will necessarily have to be stopped. These and similar enterprises will be carried out as soon as we see our way clear to it. But all this requires careful investigation. We frequently have applications from parties who have invested in either coal or iron lands. We must, before we do anything in these enterprises, have definite information not only about the cost, but as to what they wall pay, and my purpose was to establish on this trip a department to undertake just such work, to be put in charge of competent men."

"Have you taken any steps to perfect such a "No, I have not. I have decided to wait, and have cancelled the contract for steamers and for the loan. I have not invested very heavily in the stock of these roads, but I hold bonds of its various lines as investments, which I shall keep. My purpose in helping to bring about the consolidation was to make money by improving the country, and by increasing the volume of business. Of course I have some pride in making it a success, but I have in-

vestments in other property that will engage
my time and attention. One
thing I have determined on, I
shall not push myself where I am not wanted, and I believe such has been my reputation all my life. I can sell all the stock I own in my life. I can sell all the stock I own in Georgia roads at a handsome profit. I am in no hurry to advise men who have money to invest in southern securities if there is a probability that there may I trouble over it. Nobody is hurt as far as we have gone, and if the people of Georgia do not want this consolidation, I am willing to let it alone. If I cannot come as a friend, I would prefer not to come at all." Do you propose to have any talk with the

"Do you propose to have any take with the legislature?"
"I do not. I think it would be improper for me to do so. I have not hesitated to talk to those who came to me on the subject, for the question involved is one which the legislature must decide. If we find that we are not wanted, we shall not press the matter. No man's fortune is tied up in these roads. The stock belongs to a large number of people rich and poor, and as president of the company, it is my duty to improve it all I can for their benefit, and for the development of the country through which these lines run. It requires large sums of money to put these railroads in proper condition, and it is the duty of myself as president to negotiate these loans at the lowest rate of interest."

as president to negotiate these loans at the lowest rate of interest."
"Mr. Inman, will this consolidation of the various railroad systems be injurious?"
"I am at a loss to know how it will be otherwise than beneficial. The state railroad commission fix your rates. The interstate commission fixes rates on through business. Now take the grand trunk lines leading out of New York to the west. They are composed of quite a number of small roads that were consolidated. Take for instance the Pennsylvania Central. Who along that line would want to dismember this road, and resolve it into the various lines Who along that line would want to dismember this road, and resolve it into the various lines originally built? These long lines can be operated much cheaper, and hence can do business cheaper. If they want to raise money, they can do it cheaper. If there is a pressure of business on one part of the line, it can be relieved from other parts. The complaint is that the consolidation defeats competition within the state. To save my life I cannot see how it does when we have no nower whatsee how it does when we have no power what-ever to say what our rates for freight or pas-senger fare shall be. These are fixed by the

senger fare shall be. These are fixed by the railread commission."

"It is insisted that it will prevent further railread building in the state?"

"Well, whenever you build more railroads than are needed in a country, the men who put their money into such roads will lose it. There is nothing more certain than this. And when you let it be understood that a prospective railroad cannot be sold or consolidated with any other line, but must forever maintain its individuality, you will be unable to get any sensible man to put his money in railroad property. It is the purpose of the systems I control to build railroads to many places in Georgia, if after investigation we are satisfied that it will pay after proper construction. I am frank to say we would have to be satisfied that there was a reasonable chance of its paying before we undertook it, and I believe if we could not make it pay with our connection, it would not pay as an independent line."

And as Mr. Inman talked, the whistle blew, and the train was off for Rome, and the party was on its way to New York.

Entropse Constitution: It seems to me that Entrody avaning terminal to read that the state was the readers to me that

Editors Constitution: It seems to me that Saturday evening's Journal is needlessly apprehensive of the West Point Terminal and Mr. Inman. The legislature is warned against this monopoly and Mr. Inman is accused of visiting Georgia with a view to influencing legislation. Suppose one man or company builds all the railroads the people want. a view to influencing legislation. Suppose one man or company builds all the railroads the people want, is that a monopoly? It may be an aggregation or consentiation of capital, but is it a monopoly?

We all appland the man that gives liberally to build a railroad. We call him public spirited. He makes a sacrifice of his substance to the public good. We have a great many public men in Atlanta who have deprived themselves to contribute to the building of the Atlanta and Florida railroad. Who would be hurt if come rich man should come along and relieve them of their stock and thus can be them to restore their capital to more active employment? If one man should do it would this make a monopoly? If it would be no monopoly for one man or company to buy one road, how could it be a monopoly for the same to buy two, three or half a dozen roads? Suppose one man should buy up all the cotton factories in Georgia, how would this make a monopoly? There is plenty of money and capital to build other ractories, and there is no inhibition against building them. Just so if John luman should buy all the railroads in the south. Should he do so he would relieve many a man of a burden he is not able to bear. But when would the monopoly come in? Lurge property or ownership does not make monopoly by itself. It the railroads run and carry all that is to be carried, and carry it as cheap as it was done before, how are the people injured! If they charge too much here are the law and commission to regulate them. If they try to discriminate, and build up one town to the prejudice of auother, here are the law and commission to regulate them. If they try to discriminate, and build up one town to the prejudice of suother, here are the law and ommission to stop that—national and state law and national and state commission. How does it make that competition is to get low rates. But the commission fixes the raice anyhow. This is much better than a disastrous competition that would ruin the carriers. It seems to me that the Journal is guilty of spirit never inspired a man than that which moves John Iuman in his connection with this matter. He only courts the authorship of the prosperity of his native south, and in my opinion, if let alone, he will accomplish it beyond the expectation of the most sanguine.

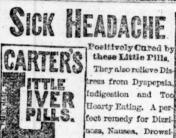
ONE WHO KNOWS JOHN INMAN. Dr. Harrison's Reply to Dr. Strong.

The coming lecture of the Rev. Dr. W. P. Harrison, at the First Methodist church, promises Harrisch, at the First Methodist church, promises to be a rare intellectual treat. In discussing "The Bright Side of Things. How? Why? Why Not?" the doctor will reply to Dr. Jo-iah Strong's book, "Our Country," and will also suggest the best remedies for some of the material and social evils with which we are threatened. Dr. Harrison is one or the ablest platform speakers in the country, and few men are as capable of entertaining and interesting a thought f laudience. The lecture will be delivered Friday night, December 7th.

"I paid out hundreds of dollars for medicing for catarrh," writes a lady in Providence, R. I.
"but Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine
which has done me permanent good."

New York Financial C ronder, December I.

GEORGIA CENTRAL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that Messrs, Drexel, Morgan & Co., declined to buy the \$5,000,000 Georgia Central collateral trust bonds, although this had been supposed to be closed. The proceeds were to have been devoted to reimbursing the Georgia company for expenses on branch lines and to build more.



ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOP. PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Dowel and prevent Constipation and Piles. Th smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents, CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York



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> Here is a point for you! It is not our desire to recite a long tale, telling you something you see every day in an advertisement. We want speak plainly and give you "the points." Everybody who knows the merit of the"Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings" Cigars smokes them. Connoisseurs pronounce the best. They have been sold in this market for the past seven years, and are considered, by judges, to be the best Five-Cent Cigars in the world!

These cigars are of full size. and elegantly put up. Their flavor commends them to the public everywhere. Now, the question is, do you smoke, and do you want, a real first-class cigar? If so, ask for the "Rabbit Foot" and "Three Kings." Their effect is most delightful; and when you once try them you will always use them. They are for sale everywhere!

Harralson, Bros. & Co., of Atlanta and Birmingham, are sole wholesale agents.



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Another fact coupled with the above is, these goods are offered at prices that place them within reach of every one. Getting goods directly from Europe to Atlanta saves the purchaser several profits and Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are the only firm in Atlanta in this line who go. abroad and buy their goods.

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mer who purchases Holiday Gifts

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over those who defer buying until

the last few days before Christmas.

Our stock is full and complete and

our salesmen can devote more time

to you now than later, when our store

will be crowded, besides you have

the cream of the stock to select

safe keeping, until wanted.

Purchases may be left with us, for

Out of town customers, who may wish selections from packages will bear in mind that we can send larger selections now than later. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.

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TELEPHONE 177

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Mullein, Tar, Wild Cherry and Honey

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Croup, and all diseases—of THE— Throat and Lungs!

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Cures Indigestion: Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and all Blood, Skin and Kidney Diseases. Price—Si.00 per bottle; six bottles for §5.00. For sale by all druggists.

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Look at This and See Us Before Buying. Edgewood avenue corner lot, 100 feet front, small house; can be sold at a bargain.

West End 7 roo n new house, large lot, corner Gordon street, the best location in the town, \$4,000.

Crew street 5 room house, 51x200, near Capitol, \$4,000.

Crew street 6 room house, 50x150, corner lot, \$3,500.

Crew street 7 room house, 50x150, near school, \$2,250.

Crew street 7 room house, 50x150, near school, \$2,250.
Cain street 6 room house, 50x160: near Feachtree delightful location, most pleasant surroundings, \$2,10.
50 lots 50x170 each, near the new factory of E. Van Winkle & Co., on Western and Atlantic railroad, \$2,000.
17 lots 50x200 each, Marietta street, \$3,400.
Rills street, near Feachtree, 7 room house on a corner; house almost new and neat and mary; \$3,000.
550,000 acres Florida pine land, the best and cheapest in the state on the market; a great bargain in this.
Peachtree homes—Five of the best, most desirable and cheapest, \$11,000, \$13,000, \$18,000, \$20,000, \$30,000.
Peachtree lots, eleven—Located exactly right and lower than will ever be offered again; \$20 to \$275 per front feot.

Stores on Peachtree, Forsyth and Broad, \$3,000 to

Peachtree lots, eleven—Located exactly right and lower than will ever be offered again; 20 to 2275 per front foot.

Stores on Peachtree, Forsyth and Broad, £3,000 to 229,000.

Forsyth, corner Poplar, Ox100, the best and cheap est central vacant lot in Atlanta; £6,700.

Mitchell street—Splendid lot 50x110, joins Elsas, May & Co., adapted to bushness or manufacturing, steam power can be rented low.

\$5,000 homes, viz. Church street, 8 room house, Courtland, 7 rooms; Plum, 20 rooms; Edgewood, 5 rooms, Whitehall, 7 rooms; Edgewood, 5 rooms, Whitehall, 7 rooms; Reirardson, 5 rooms, 4,500 homes—Forest avenue, 10 rooms; Poplar, 10 rooms; Edgewood, 8 rooms; Reilendréson, 5 rooms, 34,500 homes—Forest avenue, 10 rooms; Cain, 7 rooms.

\$3,000 homes—Forest avenue, 10 rooms; Mangam, 5 rooms; Markham, 4 rooms; Walker, 10 rooms; Cain, 7 rooms; Kompson, 5 rooms; Cair, 8 rooms; Markham, 4 rooms; Walton, 8 rooms; west Fad, 9 rooms; Elis, 7 rooms; Poplar, 10 rooms; Edgewood, 8 rooms; Butlevard, 9 rooms; Markin, 8 rooms; Edgewood, 9 rooms; Spring, 4 rooms.

\$2,000 homes—Johnson avenue, 5 rooms; Simpson, 5 rooms; Cange, 6 rooms; Spring, 4 rooms, Forman, 5 rooms; Edgewood, 3 rooms; Alexander, 5 rooms, Mills, 6 rooms; Harris, 5 rooms; Foundry, 7 rooms, Edgewood, 3 rooms; Harris, 4 rooms; Anderson, 5 rooms; Alexander, 6 rooms; Harris, 4 rooms; Anderson, 5 rooms; Alexander, 6 rooms; Cauthahochee, 3 rooms; Harris, 4 rooms; Anderson, 5 rooms; Alexander, 6 rooms; Cauthahochee, 3 rooms; Harris, 4 rooms; Harris, 4 rooms; Harris, 5 rooms; Harris, 5 rooms; Harris, 5 rooms; Harris, 5 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 7 rooms; Harris, 7 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 7 rooms; Harris, 7 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 6 rooms; Harris, 7 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 8 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Harris, 9 rooms; Ha

They do not crock or emet; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, Druggista, 25 Whitehall at; sharp troe. Cruggista and Apothecaries, 50. Marietta at M.R. Avary & Co. Druggests, Schumann's Fharmacy, 6 Whitehall and tr Hungerst. L. Vance, Napoleon, 6a. J. H. Corn, Visage, 6a.; Leuton Jennerson, Mountain Scane, Ga., Roborts & Holbrook, Ball Ground, Gs.

DEPART. 

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from Griffin. 7 25 am
No. 11, special Sanday
accommodation from
Singlin. 7 25 am
No. 11, for Macon, SavanNo. 11, from Macon, SavanNo. 11, from Macon, SavanNo. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and SavanNo. 13, through express from Savannah and Macon 5 40 pm
No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon, SavanSavannah and Macon 5 9 0 pm
No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon 5 9 0 pm
No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon 5 9 0 pm
No. 10, secommodation for Hapeville. 12 01 pm
No. 13, from Eufaula, Albany and Macon 5 9 0 pm
No. 10, secommodation for Hapeville. 12 01 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. From Marietta. 8 35 am To Chat tan 'oga' 7 56 am From Marietta. 8 35 am To Marietta. 11 45 am From Rome. 11 65 am To Chat 'and 'ga' 1 35 pm From Chat ga. 1 45 pm To Chat 'and 'ga' 1 45 pm From Marietta. 2 58 pm To Marietta. 4 60 pm From Chat ga' 8 7 pm To Chat 'and 'ga' 5 55 pm From Chat 'ga' 3 11 13 pm To Chat 'and 'ga' 5 55 pm From Chat 'ga' 3 11 13 pm To Chat 'and 'ga' 11 15 pm ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAL.

From Augusta\*. 6 30 am To Augusta\*. 8 00 am From Covin't'n\*. 7 55 am To Decatur. 8 55 am From Decatur. 10 16 am To Clarkston. 12 10 pm From Augusta\*. 1 00 pm To Augusta\*. 2 45 pm From Clarkst n.. 2 20 pm To Covington. 6 20 pm From Augusta\*. 5 45 pm To Augusta\*. 11 15 pm From Augusta\*. 4 45 pm To Decatur. 3 45 pm PIEDMONT AIR-LINE (Richn CLARKSTON TRAINS-Daily except Sunday.

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## Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. ATLANTA, December 3, 1882. New York exchange buying at par and selling

Columbus 5a...102 — At. & Char. ... 83
ATLANTA EANK STOCKS.
ATLANTA NACT. ... 90 — SOULBY VEST ID... 129
ATLANTA EANK STOCKS.
ATLANTA E

NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The stock market was more active today than it has been for many weeks, but it was weak and feverish and declining throughout most of the day, notwithstanding the moreyed outlook in the trunk line situation, as well as that of the southwestern roads. There were several disquieting rumors of the intention of some of the roads not to sign the agreement, and there was a general bearish tone to the sireet this merung. London was a seller and the impression that there would be a disagreement on the question of differences was studiously fostered by the bears, who put out large lines of stock. There was a heavy decline in Atchison both here and in Boston, and this was supplemented by rumors of financial trou-bles in the latter centre. Although there was noth-ing definite obtained upon the Subject rumors were ersistently circulated and had a marked influence upon the temper of speculation. Missouri Pacific. New England, the grangers, Lake Shore and Western Union were leaders in the decline at first, but Rock Island later joined the weak stocks and the declines established reached to 3% per cent, the market, especially in the first hour, having a some-what panicky appearance. Later, however, reports in regard to railroad troubles were more satisfactory what painesy spy in regard to railroad troubles were more satisfactory and the heavy selling was checked, though the railies were slight and feeble, the principal effect being to restrict trading to narrower limits. The strong spot in the list was the Northern Pacific group, and Oregon Trauscontinental was the only stock upon the active list which showed an advance at the close. The principal losses were Atchison at the close. The principal losses were Atchison at the close. The principal losses were Atchison at the close. at the close. The principal losses were Atchison 4½ per cent, New England 2½, Missouri Pacific 2½, Rock Island 2¾, Burlington and Quincy 1¾, St.

Paul 1%, Reading 1%, Northwestern 1% and Lake Shore and Richmond and West Point 1 per cent each. Sales aggregated 419,000 shores. Exchange quiet and steady at 455% 459. Money asy at 21, @ . Subtreasury balances: Coin \$155,844,-000; currency, \$15,069,000. Governments steady but firm: 4s 128%; 41/4s 108. State bonds dult but firm

firm: 48 125%; 495 108: - acate contex dun but him.
Ain. Chas B 5a. 1084, N. V. Central. 1074,
Ga. 7s mortgage. 105 | Norblik & Win pre. 478
N. C. 68. 121 | Northern Pacific. 24 |
Go. 4s. 22 | Construent St. Construe 

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE Consolidated net receipts today 48,000 bales; exports o Great Britain 43,583; to France --; to continent 1,648; stock 753,248.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations c. cotton futures in New York today: Opening.

September. 10.27@10.2 Closed: easy sales 76.460 bales Local—Market quiet; middling 9%. The following is our table or receipts and ship-ents for today: Georgia Railroad
Georgia Railroad
Central Railroad
Western and Atlantic Railroad.
West Point Railroad
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad
Georgia Pacific Railroad
A, and F 656 47,856 48,512 Total ..... Stock September 1...

Grand total..... 48,971 SHIPMENTS. hipped today..... Taken by local spinners... 17,749

NEW YORK, December 3 .- [Special.]-Henry Clews & Co.'s circular says: Liverpool sent us good market this morning, but the temper of our traders became behrish and there was a disposition shown from the start to sell the bears who have been selling heavily for some time, particularly the New Orleans crowd, took advantage of this state or affairs and pressed the market heavily, causing the tone to be quite weak all day. Though it steadled just a little at the close. There is nothing new in the situation. There is no concerted action on the part of the bulls and consequently they are having a hard time. This continued selling is piling up a large short interest, which must be covered sooner or later. The southern markets are steady and generally unchanged.

JOHN S. ERNEST. New Orleans crowd, took advantage of this state of

NEW YORK, December 3—Hubbard, Price & Co. in their cotton circular to-day, say: New York was evidently in frame of mind to respond to a betwas evidently in frame of mind to respond to a better character of the foreign news and the opening prices showed 3 to 4 points advance. The hears, however, were free sellers and took advantage of the report that receipts at New Orleans tomorrow-would be nearly 25,000 bales to depress the market, in this they were partially successful.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 3-12:15 p. m — Colton steady, fair demand; middling uplands 57:16: middling clase and 54; sales 10,000: special tion and export 1,000: receipts 10,000: Americau 7,800: uplands low middling clause December delivery 52:6-6; December and January delivery 5 :5-6; January and February delivery 52:4-6; February and March delivery 52:5-64; March and April delivery 52:6-64: April and May delivery 52:6-64; May and June delivery 52:6-6; June and July delivery 53:1-64; July and Augst delivery 52:6-6; futures steady at an advance. LIVERPOOL, December 3-2:00 p. m. -Sales of American 5:900 bales: uplands low middling clause December delivery 5:25-64, sellers: Jehrs; December and January delivery 5:25-64, sellers: February and March delivery 5:25-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5:25-64, sellers: July and August delivery 5:33-64, sellers: July and A By Telegraph. 533-64. values: futures steady at an advance.

LIVERPOOL. December 3—1:00 p.m.—Uplandslow
December delivery 5 25-64, sellers; December and
January delivery 5 23-64, buyers: January and February delivery 5 23-64, buyers: January and March
delivery 5 24-64, sellers: March and April delivery
5 25-64, sellers: April and May delivery 5 26-64, buyers; May and June delivery 5 25-64, sellers: June
and July delivery 5 30-64, sellers: July and August
delivery 5 31-64, values; futures closed easy.

NEW YORK. December 3 — Cotton quiet; sales
60 bales: middling uplands 9%; middling Orleans 10;
net receipts 1, 230; gross 9, 110; stock 153, 160,

GALVESTON. December 3 — Cotton firm; mid.

GALVESTON, December 3 - Cotton firm: mid

dling 9 9-16 net receipts 8,178 bales; gross 8,178; sales CONSUMBRE 4, 5.51.

NORFOLK, December 3—Cotton steady: middling 934; net receipts 4,146 pates; gross 4,146; stock 36,166; sales 3,209; exports to Great Britain 100; coastwise 1,500

1,302.

BALTIMORE, December 3 — Cotton nominal: middling 94: net receipts 13 bales; gross 208; sales none; to spanners —; stock 21,806.

BOSTON, December 3 — Cotton quiet; middling 194; net receipts 316 bales; gross 516; sales none; stock none;

WILMINGTON, December 3 — Cotton firm; mid-lling 195; net receipts 1,828 bales; gross 1,828; sales ione; stock 16,100; exports to Great Britain 10,816; Coastwise 92.

PHILADELPHIA. December 3 - Cotton quiet: midding it 3-16 met receipts 88 bales; gross 157, sales none; stock 13, 287. none; stock 13,287.

SAVANNAH, December 3—Cotton quiet: middling 9-1-16, net/receipts 6,393 bales; gross 6,393 sales 1,500; stock 120,048; exports constwise 224.

NEW ORLEANS, December 3—Cotton quiet and steady middling 9-7-15; not receipts 14,09 bales; gross 14,381; sales 7,200; stock 2-8,500; exports to Great Britain 4,223; to continent 4.445.

MOBILE, December 3- Cotton quiet: middling %; net receipts 3,093 bales: gross 3,093; sales 1,000; %; net receipts 3,003 nates, gone lock 27,402; exports coastwise 1,092. MEMPHIS, December 2—Cotion steady: middling 7-16; net receipts 10.839 bales; shipments 5,568; sales AUGUSTA, December S- Cotton steady, fair de-

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions. and ruled lower. The opening was 1/61/2 below aturday's close and declined 1/2 more, railed 1/2 and closed about I cent below Saturday. Corn was stead and closed about unchanged. Oats were active on free selling and declined 1/2c, railfed 1/2c tive on free selling and declined 1/2c, rained 2/3c and closed steady at 3/2c under Saurday's last sales. Pork opened weak and 7/2@10c lower than Saturday's close. Later the demand improved and prices rabled 2002/1/2c, and closed steady. Lard was active and irregular, closing 7/2/0/19c lower than Saturday. Short ribs were active but weak, closing casy and about unchanged.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today.

in Chicago today: 1031/2 1031/2 109 35% 13 60 14 05 13 323/2 7 9714 7 70 7 85 7 071/2 6 971/2 The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, December 3—The petroleum market opened steady at 86%, declined to 84%. The marthen turned and advanced to 86% closed steady

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA. December 3, 1833. ATLANTA, December 3, 1833.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 3 — Flour—Best patent \$6.50 extra tancy \$6.25; tancy \$6.06; extra family \$5.75; choice family \$5.25; family \$6.25; taxta \$4.75. Whitet—No. 2 red \$1.15; Georgia red \$1.00. Gran—Large sacks \$1.00; smail \$4.00. Corn Meal—Plain 65c; bolted 65c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—\$4.00. Corn—Choice white 65c. No. 2 white Tennessee 65c; No. 2 mixed 42c. Hav—Choice timothy, large blale, \$1.10; smail bales \$1.10; clover 55c. No. 1 sarge bales \$1.10; smail bales \$1.10; clover 55c. wheel straw baled 50c. Peas—Stock—

wheat straw baled Soc. Peas—Stock—.

NEW YORK. December 3— Flour, southern duli and weak; common to fair extra \$2.5.@\$4.00; good to choice \$1,1025.00. Wheat spot dull 1½.0½ clower. No. 2 red 31.03½ \$1.01 in elevator; options closed: ½.0½4c lower; No. 2 red December \$1.03½ \$1.03½; closing \$1.03½; January \$1.01½.05½; May \$1.014@\$1.10½; closing \$1.01½. Com declined 1@1½c closed steady; No. 2 47½.0343½ in elevator; options weak; No. 2 December 3-1½; January 47.May 47. Oats, spot ½.0½ lower: options weak; No. 2 December 3-1½; January 47.May 47. Oats, spot ½.0½ lower: options \$3.03½; January 32½.03½; May 34½.05. b. closing 34½; No. 2 spot 31½; mixed western 31.035. Hopequiet, state 17.0½4. 81½; mixed western 31@28. Hopsquiet; state 19@24.

BALTIMORR December 3—Flour dull, neglected;
Howard street and western superfine \$.00@\$1.05;
extra \$1.75@\$1.05; sanily \$1.50@\$3.06; city mills superfine \$.00@\$1.05; extra \$1.10@\$4.50; Rio brands \$1.70@\$1.09; longberry \$1.0@\$1.10; No. 2 southern \$1.04; western quiet; No. 2 winter red spot and December 95½@\$9½. Corn new southern dull; white 45; yellow \$8@\$1.1 western teady.

ST.LOUIS, December 3—Flour dull and unchanged XX family 83.96@84.00: patents \$5.76@85.95. Wheat lower: No. 2 red cash \$5.00\$4: December 31.00\$1.00\$4 May \$1.07@91.07%, closing \$1.07\$4. Corn lower: No. 2 mixed cash 3334@34; December 3234@3234; January any \$1.07651.0.7., closing \$1.07%. Corn lower: No. 2 mixed cash 3374634; December 327.60324; May 35. Oats lower and weak; No 2 cash 248.6025; December 24 bid: May 25%.

CHICAGO, December 3 — Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; patents \$6,756.87.00. winter \$5.506.85.75. No. 2 spring wheat \$1.016.81.01%; No. 3 do. —: No. 2 red \$1.01681.01%. No. 2 corn 33%. No. 2 oats 25%.

oats 23%.
CINCINNATI. December 3—Flour dull: family \$1.40@\$1.50: fancy \$1.85@25.00. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red \$1.55. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 4. Oats bariey steady; No. 2 mixed 29.
LOUISVII.LE. December 3—Grain steady, Whest No. 2 red \$1.02: new No. 2 longberry \$1.03. Corn, No 2 mixed 44%; do. white 46%. Oats, new No. 2 mixed 27%.

Bagging and Ties.

MISCELLANEOUS.



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City of Macon Wednesday, December 12
Gate City Macon Wednesday, December 12
Gate City Macon Wednesday, December 12
Gate City Macon Wednesday, December 12
City of Macon Tuesday, December 12
City of Macon Tuesday, December 24
City of Macon Tuesday, Dec. 18, 5 30 pm
Gate City Macon Sunday, Dec. 28, 8 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 28, 8 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 26, 11 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 26, 11 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 26, 11 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 26, 11 30 am
City of Macon Wednesday, Dec. 20, 3 00 pm City of Macon ..... Sunday, Dec. 30, 3 00 pm PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Dessoug. Saturday, Dec. 1, 4 00 pm Juniata. Saturday, Dec. 8, 9 30 am Dessoug. J Saturday, Dec. 5, 8 00 pd Juniata. Saturday, Dec. 25, 8 00 pd Juniata. Saturday, Dec. 22, 8 30 am Dessoug. Saturday, Dec. 29, 2 30 pd Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.
Saturday, December 1
Saturday, December 8
Saturday, December 15 ...Saturday, December 22 ...Saturday, December 29

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MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Carinal MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Carinalia.

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Charles A. Read

TOM COBB JACKSON,

Who are Taking Part. The Hebrew Orphans' fair opened brilliantly

concordia hall was crowded from the time visitors were admitted, and a large sum of money was realized from one evening's work. Never has there been more magnificent donations than those given

The restaurant, presided over by Mesdame Steiner, Wellhouse, Leiberman and Phillips was most tastefully arranged, the booth being decorated in rose, blue and yellow and draped with handsome

in rose, blue and yellow and draped with Sandsome lace curtains.

The estables embraced every imaginable delicacy most dainfuly prepared. A ham sent from the Markham house was a work of culinary art. It was garnished with parsnips and on the top was a bunch of grapes and leaves in amber jelly.

A fine turkey, donated by Mrs. Wed, was tastefully carnished with leaves and parsety and either constitutions.

garnished with leaves and parsely, and all the cakes, salads, baskets of fruit, pickles, clives, etc. of baskets, and a quantity of wine of every kind wa patrons, and lunch and dinners will bese

Booth No. 2, called the Marguerete, and under the charge of Mrs. Eichberg and Mrs. Hirsch, was a most picturesque structure. The canopy was o white and Nile green, and palm leaves formed dado around the white counters. This booth was filled with beautiful fancy articles of every descrip tion, and many elegant donations were received by the ladies. A stove from Hunnicut & Bellin was the handsomest thing of the kind ever by to Atlanta. It is a combined stove and rauge every modern convenience. Mr. Samuel In every modern convenience. Mr. Samuel Inma gave a bale of cotton. Cohen, Furchgotte & Ben biggy: Freyer & Bradley an organ, and ra tickets some given by a dozen different lines. A this booth the Gate City Guards and the Atlant

clegantly embroidered by Mrs. Levy, of Charlesto The booth Germania, presided over by Mesdam Eiseman, Haas and Biesenthal, is gairly decorated the German colors, red, white and blue, and mo beautifully decorated with handsome fancy articles. A handsome dress suit was donated by Eiseman Bros.; a beautiful terra cotta bust by Messrs. Dobbs & Wey; an ostrich tip fan by the Surprise Store; handsome black silk dress by Mr. High and a tea gown of tan and garnet pink by Mis Adler, who will make the garment for the la

who wins it. A great deal of handsome furniture from the Atlanta furniture company and many others was donated to these ladies. Booth No. 3, the Little Tycoon, was presided over by Mesdames Selig. Auerbach, Leers and Isane Haas, and was most tastefully and riobly decorated. The donations to this booth were many and haudsome, it being crowded with elegant fancy articles. Messrs. Sharpe & Ouderkirk donated an elegant ebony folding bed, in the kirk donated an elegant ebony folding bed, in the form of a piano. Mr. Fratt a pretty caved oak escrettoire; Wheeler & Wilson a flue machine; the Naticual Copying company a beautiful specimen of their work in the shape of an ideal head study handsomely framed; and Everson some flue stained glass. One of the most superb donations was a complete toilet and manicure set donated to Miss Bertha Laberman, by Mr. Ale, Every This seek ways. tottee and mancure see donated to Miss Bertha Lieberman by Mr. Ate Foote. This set was in a large crimson plush ease, inlaid on top with jewel glass, and lined with pale blue satin. The handles and backs of the toilet articles were of amber and a drawer that pulled out contained locally invalences. On atthe wide week

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He is a young man.

He is a merchant.

He has been poor.

He has made money.

He lives in one of the neglected wards.

He believes that streets, sewers and schools need attention in the first ward.

In the third ward.

In the fifth ward.

He will work for all.

He will work for all. The second and the sixth wards will find in him a friend.

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John J. Falvey is the people's man.
He is the conservatives' man.
Vote for him and you will do right.
A CITIZEN OF ATLANTA.

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Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach.
Indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The
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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS. EDMUND W. MARTIN, Autorney and Counselor at Law. No. 55% Whitehall Street ita, Ga. Telephone 512 PRESTON K. YATES.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR Plans and estimates prepared for Railroads, Street Railways, Water Works and Bridges. Work super-intended. Room 43, Gate City Bank building.

EWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUR. I sellor at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19 Gate City Bank building. My health having very much im-proved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to algend to business.

JOHN T. GLENN, Rooms 32 and 34 Gate City Bank Building.

Howard E. W. Palmer. Charles A. Read PALMER & READ Traders' Bank Building, Decatur Street. 6m ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HENRY JACKSON. TOM COBB JACKSON.

JACKSON & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Railroad, Insurance, Banking and Commercial

Attorneys for Gate City National Bank, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, West Point Terminal Company, Gate City Gaslight Company, and the Atlanta Home and other insurance companies Offices removed to Gate City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, Nos. 62, 63, 64 and 65. Elevator to rooms, Telephone No. 250.

Professional business sollcited, to which prompt and careful attention will be given. HUGH ANGIER, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. Froad and Sandary work a specialty. 141/2 Whitehall St. Room No. 22.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND, ATTOKNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW. Ecome Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building, T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

GREGORY & HUNT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

21% East Alabama.

Collections a specialty.

ARCHITECTS. L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Adanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building,
cr. Whitehall and Hnterstreets. Take elecator

le Everywhere in Atlanta.

out "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest grade that, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is a contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being absorbably prescribed by the most prominent physicians for the The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Austraneressed facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our custom-

lig, Atlanta Agent. DERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

## RAILROAD of GEORGIA

petween Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., ediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 11th, 1833.

st Freight and Passenger Line PHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRAL

t between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and editious Freight Line Between These Points

IGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central of 90° Meridian Time.)

160 Sunday, Dec. 2, 5 00 am

160 Sunday, Dec. 4, 6 30 pm

160 Friday, Dec. 7, 9 00 am

160 Priday, Dec. 11, 12 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 11, 12 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 11, 12 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 12, 13 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 14, 3 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 16, 3 80 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 21, 7 80 am

160 Priday, Dec. 22, 9 00 am

160 Priday, Dec. 25, 10 80 am

160 Priday, Dec. 25, 10 80 am

160 Priday, Dec. 28, 1 20 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 28, 1 20 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 28, 1 20 pm

160 Priday, Dec. 28, 1 20 pm City of Augusta....

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON. 24 City of Savannah......Wednesday, Dec. 26, 11 30 am

City of Macon ..... Sunday, Dec. 30, 3 00 pm SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA. | These Ships do not Carry Passengers. | (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.) | Opm | Display | Carry Passengers. | Opm | Display | Display | Opm | Display | Displa

hants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight us sailing from each port every five days, s. etc. spuly to

RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agonts,
Savannah Pier, Boston.
W. L. JAMES, Agent,
13 South Third St., Philadelphia.
G. M. SORREL, General Manager O. S. S. Co. (a. Savannah, Ca. Sa Agt., Savannah, D. W. APPLER, General Agent, Agt., S. B. WEBB, Passenzer Agent, W. F. SHELLMAN, Truffic Manager.

FORMALLY OPENED.

BE A SUCCESS. John B. Goodwin Delivers the Opening

Address-The Decorations and the Hall. Who are Taking Part. The Hebrew Orphans' fair opened brilliantly

last evening.

Coucordia hall was crowded from the time visitors were admitted, and a large sum of money was realized from one evening's work. Never has there been more magnificent donations than those given

this fair.

The restaurant, presided over by Masdames steiner, Wellhouse, Leiberman and Phillips was most tastefully arranged, the booth being decorated in rose, blue and yellow and draped with handsome

The estables embraced every imaginable delicacy The entables embraced every imaginable delicacy most daintily prepared. A ham sent irron the Markham house was a work of culinary art. It was garnished with parsnips and on the top was a bunch of grapes and leaves in amber jelly.

A fine turkey, donated by Mrs. Woft, was tastefully employed, with leaves and parents and all the

garnished with leaves and parsoly, and all the cakes, salads, baskets of fruit, pickles, clives, etc., were tempting to look upon. So much fruit was given yesterday that the lades raffled off a number of baskets, and a quantity of wine of every kind was liberally donated by the generous merchants of Atlanta. A most generous supper was served to all patrons, and lunch and dinners will beserved every

Booth No. 2, called the Marguerete, and under Booth No. 2, called the Marguerete, and under the charge of Mrs. Eighberg and Mrs. Hirsch, was a most picturesque structure. The canopy was of white and Nile green, and palm leaves formed a dado around the white counters. This booth was filled with beautiful fancy articles of every description, and many elegant donations were received by the beddies. A store from Hunpieut & Rellingrath the ladies. A stove from Hunnicutt & Bellingrath was the handsomest thing of the kind ever brought to Atlanta. It is a combined stove and range with every modern convenione. Mr. Samuel Inman gave a lake of cotton. Cohen, Furchgotte & Benedict, of Charleston, an elegant carpet; Mr. Atwater a bugg: Freyer & Bradley an organ, and railroad tickets—some given by a dozen different lines. At this booth the Gate City Guards and the Atlanta s will run for a handsome flag, which is to be Rifles will run for a handcome lag, which is to be elegantly embroidered by Mrs. Levy, of Charleston.

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After theater go to the Fair

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE!

THE HEBREW ORPHANS' FAIR WILL Where to Buy Your Christmas Groceries and Turkeys.

More money is expended this month for groceries than any other month in the year, December Christmas is upon us. Presents to buy for the children. Cakes to bake; fruit cakes of all sizes to ripen must be baked and laid away for the holidays. We have an extra quality of seedless raisins, as good as those sold last year. Our Ondara layer raisins are a little better than last year's stock. Quarter boxes raisins are of inferior quality, so we bought whole boxes which we will divide up, giving quarter box prices, thereby insuring finer quality. We will not sell you what we would not use ourselves, and v hat we cannot conscientiouly recommend. Our table bunch fancy raisins are of better quality than we ever had or ever saw. Parties contemplating entertainments desiring fancy raisins do not get the best, unless they see our first quality. Our mince meat is superb. Our Rijamo for Christmas coffee cannot be duplicated. Our Regal flour is what you want this month for your cakes; it is the best in the world. Our new price list table morsels has just been issued. We give prices of everything and would like your trade for the ensuing year 1889. Those desiring a thirty day credit, who are responsible, prompt paying customers are solicited to avail themselves of our terms. We will sell you fresh, best goods at reasonable figures, will deliver promptly, and will look to your interest. Parties out of town desiring nice things for Christmas can get our price list table morsels, by sending their name, or a 1 cent stamp Try it and see our prices for yourself. We will book your order, commencing December for Christmas HOYT & THORN.

tf7p 90 Whitehall. Supreme Court of Georgia October Term, 1888.

Order of circuits with the number of cases

remaining undisposed of: 

No. 1. Marler vs. Simmons. Complaint, from Hall.
Argued. W. L. Marler and Geo, K. Looper, for
plaintiff in error. J. R. Estes, by brief, contra.
No. 2. Steadman vs. State. Attempt to Commit
Burglary, from Hall. Argued. Geo, K. Looper
W. L. Marler and J. B. Estes, for plaintiff in
error. Howard Thompson, solicitor-general, for
the state. Adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9

See Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s List today on page seven of this paper. For Rent, No. 44 West Baker Street.

Simply a lovely cottage, with all conveniences; vater, gas, etc., in a pleasant neighborhood. Sam'l V. Goode & Co. OLD CLOTHES.

The Poor in the City Need Them-Send Them to the City Warden.

A CONSTITUTION representative met City Warden Lee yesterday afternoon and was informed that the poor of the city were in great distress, Quite a number of the poor are suffering for a want of clothing. If you have any old clothes for either boys, girls, women or men send them to City Warden Lee, at the mayor's office, where they will be taken charge of and delivered to those most in need of them. You want to do some good before the old year closes, so send right away your old clothes to year closes, so send right away your old clothes to he above gentleman.

To those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Chest Pains, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Sciatica and other pains so general at this season of the year. Such sufferers feel far greater interest in Berson's Plaster, a remedy which never fails to afford prompt relief when faithfully and intelligently used. This plaster has made a reputation solely on its merits as a scientific romedy, compounded on scientific principle by chemists of undoubted ability and integrity. Its great and increasing popularity has induced unscrupulous initators to put many fraudulent counterfeits on the market. Careful buyers always ask for Benson's Plaster and refuse all others.

\*\*Row Send two cent stamp to Seabury & Johnson, 21 Platt street, N. You across of Lattautifice from the counter of the property of the counterfeits on the market. monia, Rheumatism, Sciatica and

INTEREST\* Y., for a copy of Instructions from the Doctor, a valuable household book

DR. STAINBACK WILSON, SEXUAl, blood and skin diseases. Traders' bank over Turkish baths.

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy cured my son a of most severe case of membraneous croup, after we had given up all hopes of the child's recovery. Since then we keep Cheney's Croup Remedy constantly at hand, and recommend it to our neighbors.

W. A. LANSDEL, Druggist, no 3.

Atlanta, Ga.

Two cent stamps for salebusiness at Constitution

Lucy Hinton the Leader. Lucy Hinton tobacco, manufactured by T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va., is finest and best chew sold. Beware of imitations.

State and County Tax payers for 1888 are paying very slowly. My books are open and prompt payments are requested.

H.A.BOYNTON, T.C. 53 S. Pryor street.

Two cent stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

FOR FIRST-CLASS BOILERS!

Address Geo. R. Lombard & Co. Augusta, Ga. novis-dif sun tues in why a rm

G. W. ADAIR, - - AUCTIONEER. GUARDIAN'S SALE.

After theater go to the Fair and get a square meal at the Restaurant, Concordia Hall.

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Contest for flag between Atlanta Rifles and Gate City Guard at Hebrew Orphan Asylum Fair. May best company win.

Guardian.

CUARDIAN'S SALE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—BY VIRTUE OF An order of the court of ordinary of Fulton county, granted at the Decembet term, 1888, of said county, will be sold before the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of said, the following property to whit: Parcel of land lying and being in the state of Georgia, county of Fulton, city of Atlanta, lend lot 22 in the 14th district of said count street and extending south same width as front, 104 feet along cast side of a 10 foot alley that divides this lot from property of William N. Mangum, minor. Sold for the purpose of maintenance, education and reinvestment. Terms, one-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months at 8 per cent interest.

Guardian.

JEWELET.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods. Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

Big Stock TOYS, DOLLS, BOYS' WAG-ONS, and VELOCI-PEDES at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall street.

OYSTERS.

We are receiving every day extra fine Norfolk Oysters, a variety of nice Fish, Quail, Game and Celery. We are having a fine trade on our JERSEY BUTTER. We serve Oysters in every style.

E.F. Donehoo & Co.,

9 E. Alabama Street.

the finest ever shown by them, and request that every lady in Atlanta call in this week and see them.

Just the thing for Presents! Our Line of

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS also is unusually fine, and can now be seen displayed at our beautiful

store, 28 Whitehall street. THORNTON & GRUBB., Successor to E. H. & J. R Thornton

75 PEACHTREE ST., Importer of Fancy Groceries

AND CONDIMENTS, WANTS EVERY HOUSE. KEEPER IN ATLANTA TO

Call and See Him Today

see his stock of Raisins.

Currents, Citron Almonds,

Walnuts, Oranges. Cocoanuts, Grapes, Figs, Dates. Orange and Lemon Peel.

The Biggest and Purest Stock of Fine Groceries in this City Tolay. 75 PEACHTREE STREET.

When you buy a watch or draw one in a watch club be sure to get the best, one that has a reputation as being a good time piece, such as either the Eigin or the Waitham. Be not induced to take a watch of Swiss or American make of inferior quality that has no reputation and is only sold by such jewelry houses that want to sell goods at a big profit. They do tuy such watches at a greatly reduced price, for less than an Eigin or Waitham watch of the same grade at 9e bought at, and then make you believe they give you a 800 watch for \$50, where you can buy a celebrated Eigin or Waitham watch of the same grade at \$12.50 of A. P. PICKLEY, the Jeweler, No. 5i Whitehall street,

Headquarters

for straightforward goods, and sold for what they are worth, and nothing more. CUT RATES in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, at No. 51 Whitehall street. A. F. PICKERT.

Special attention given to fine watch work, such as chronometers, chronographs and repeating watches, by first class workmen.

A. F. PICKERT, No. 51 Whitehall Street.

and all urluary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

COLT GUNS! PARKER GUNS!

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS WE OFFER A rull line of Colt's and Parker's Guns at closer prices than eyer offered before. Also a large stock of cheaper guns and sporting goods generally.

MY FALL AND WINTER

FOR MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN

Is complete in all Departm'ts LARGE STOCK!

> NOBBY STYLES! LOW PRICES

GEORGE MUSE, 38 Whitehall Street.

N. B.—Suits made to order.

Have replenished their stock with some excellent BARGAINS in DRESS and BUSINESS SUITS of all the latest styles, also

OVERCOATS

in all the latest styles and colors. We offer especial bargains in Boys' suits in sizes from 13 to 18 years. A full line of FURNISHING GOODS. To Floridians sojourning in the city we offer especial induce ments in Medium Weight Goods, suitable for that climate.

A call is respectfully solicited by A. & S. ROSENFE

24 WHITEHALL, CORNER ALABAMA.

ATLANTA, GA. TELEPHONE 378.

COAL. WOOD, ETC.

## Coal! Coal! Coal!

2,000 Tons Wooldridge Jellico, 1,000 Tons Corona, from Alabama, 500 Tons Anthracite.

John T. Stocks, Atlanta, Ga

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, ETC.

YARDS: } 97 W. PETERS STREET. PHONE 527. PHONE 904.

WHITEHALL STREET

Is the place to buy Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Jewelry, and Spectacles. Our prices are positively lower than any other house in the country. Be sure to ex-A. L. DELKIN& CO, 93 Whitehall. before buying. amine our stock

We like a careful buyer, one who knows about that he wants and takes time to examine our gar-ents, noting the details of trimming, stitching, fit d finish. When we once satisty such a person, e chances are we have secured afregular customer, d that's a treatment.

PRICE MEANS NOTHING

James A. Anderson & Co. 41 Whitehall Street.

Real Estate Offers.

FORMWALT STREET-New 7 room, 2 story residence, modern conveniences; one block from car line; large lot; \$3,000. We must sell it. Come

WINDSOR STREET—New 5r cottage; water, gas, paved street and sidewalks; pleasant neighbor-hood; near Whitehall street car line; \$3,000; b0x175 ft.

JONES STREET-4 rooms, good neighborhood, one block from Fair street dummy, and this side of the Fair street school.

feet to alley, good neighborhood, installments, McAFEE STREET—new 3 rooms, lot high, level, in one block of the Technological school.

20 LOTS BETWEEN MARIETTA ST. and Technological school, now in demand and very convenient for homes to those working in that part of the city. Only \$5,500 for all.

Decatur st. and near the Fulton County Spin-ning Mill and Piano factory. SPRING ST. BALTIMORE HOUSE-New. brick. 8 r's, 2 stories, modern, water, gas, raved street and sidewalks, delightful neighborhood—\$700 cash and \$30 monthly, 6 per cent interest.

PINE ST. CORNER LOT-47x97 ft., near W. Peach

tree, \$750.

W. PEACHTREE LOTS with east fronts; pleasant neighbors; paved streets and sidewalks, with gas mains laid; choice for building homes; \$2,300 to \$3,500.

N. AVENUE LOT 50x140 FT—A corner, near W. Peachtree and Spring sts., for only \$11,500.

10 ACRES for \$400 only 4 miles from Kimball house; one-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, 8 per cent.

16 ACRES FOR \$2,400—Part of Ormewood; beauti-

ful grove; long front on main roae; fine spring; bold branch.

PINE STREET—Lot west of Calhoun st; \$1,000. CALHOUN STREET -Lot 48x90 feet, between Mer-

CALHOUN STREET - Very central, 8 rooms, 2 story residence, water, gas, paved street and sidewalks, renting on lease by the year to good white tenants for \$25 per month, \$3,000.

COURTLAND STREET—New, 5 rooms, 2 stories, near E. Cain street, only \$1,500.

COURTLAND STREET—5 rooms, on lot 50x200 feet, between Forest avenue and Carrier, \$3,000.

JACKSON STREET NEAR HOUSTON STREET—2 vacant lots, each 50x140 feet, \$2,100.

2 vacant lots, each 50x140 feet, \$2 100.

JACKSON STREET NEAR FORREST AVE. -50x200 feet, only \$1,000.

27 ACRES near Fair street dummy line; very choice; well watered and shaded; well adapted for sub-division; only \$300 per acre.

260 ACRES 8 minutes' walk from city limits, for \$60, if taken this month, and terms of sale are easy, 100 ACRES on Central R. R. for \$200 an acre, near the U.S. military roost.

the U. S. military post. HAPEVILLE, WEST END, DECATUR, Edgewood,

Kirkwood and North Atlanta property. PEACHTREE LOT 147x393 ft, \$5,880, on car line:



JOS. THOMPSON,

Dealer in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc. AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Tanhaeuser Beer. GOODS DELIVERED FREE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. Orderd from a distance solicited and filled promptly. Stone Mourtain and Branch Corn Whisky a specialty.

The Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer can be found at C. T. WEINMEISTER. THE KIMBALA. A. DAUS. BONANZA. F. P. BARNES, J. H. COOPER.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO

A Critical Customer.

and that's what every good merchant most values. There are a few plain facts that people must learn if they would become good purchasers. The first is

REAL ESTATE.

and let us show it to you.

HOOD STREET-6 rooms; stable, barn, servants' house; lot 50x225 ft; easy payments. HILL STREET-Lot (0x147 ft; east front, high,

CAPITOL STREET-3 rooms, lot 51x200 feet, this side Georgia avenue, \$1,600. ALEXANDER STREET-1 rooms, new, lot 50x150

PLUM STREET—new 4 rooms, good lot, pleasant neighborhood, one block from car sline, \$1,000,

NEW 3 R. COTTAGE-Lot 50x130 ft; one block from

16 ACRES FOR \$2,400—Part of Ormewood; beauti-

ritts avenue and Pine street, \$500. CALHOUN STREET-Very central, 8 rooms, 2

east front; high, level; easy ter SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,



WRIGHT,

VANNAH. 'assangers.)

H. JOH 44 9

AS.

50.000 Barrels Yearly.

### OUT OF TOWN.

CUSTOMERS CAN HAVE CAREFULLY SE-lected packages of any goods in our line, sent them or approval, from which to select their holiday presents. The largest stock and lowest prices in the south. FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, top lst col 8p

## 44 Marietta St.

In the selection of a Christmas present nothing is more appropriate than a WATCH. A good watch is something that will last and will be a daily reminder of the giver. We have a full line of these time pieces at vary-

ing prices, and think a call will convince the most careful buyer that we can suit any one in style and value. As a special inducement we offer our customers liberal chances to obtain the fine Watch and Silver Coffee Service which will be given away Jan-

### J. R. WATTS & CO.

JEWELERS and OPTICIANS, OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

OPERA HOUSE ONE NIGHT ONLY TUESDAY, DECEM-

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

## S. EDWARDS

## WIT. HUMOR AND FUN.

Interspersed With Touches of Pathos.
You will regret it all your life if you miss the

Wednesday and Thursday, December 5 & C Special Engagement of the brilliant American

## JOHN A. STEVENS,

Supported by a Powerful Company of Artists of recognized ability. WEDNES DAY, DECEMBER 5, (and MATINEE.)

## MASK OF LIFE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

## UNKNOWN.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, SATURDAY December 7 and 8. MATINEE AT 2.

### The Charming Emotional Actress, EFFIE ELLSLER.

FRIDAY & SATUDAY, Judge Not! BATURDAY NIGHT. } EGYPT!

Uusual prices-Reserved scats at Miller's.

Effic Ellsler is one of those charming actresses who appeals direct to the hearts of her audience She has never resorted to any clap-trap sensational advertising, but has won the position she so proudly holds by honest work and sterling merit.

## Store Room Wanted

### MINDEN NORMAL SCHOOL BUSINESS COLLEGE

TMBRACES MORE DEPARTMENTS THAN ANY school in the south. Sudents can enter school rat any time and find classes suited to their wants. School will continue until the middle of July. We will be glad to answer any questions concerning the school. P. B. H. SHEARER, Pres't.

## THE WEATHER REPORT

WASHINGTON, December 3-Inlications for Georgia: Fair weather followed Tuesday by rain, slightly ooler, variable winds

### Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, Ga., December 3-7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment or actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Me-

| STATIONS.  | neter   | nometer                                  | oint                             | irection                        | elocity          | æ11                     | her   |
|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Pensacola Mobile Montgomery New Orleaus Galveston Palestine Corpus Christi Brownsville Rio Grande City | 30.16<br>30.20<br>30.10<br>80.04<br>30.34<br>30.36<br>80.35 | 51 -54 5<br>54 5<br>54 4<br>58 6<br>58 4 | 18<br>16<br>16<br>16<br>18<br>18 | E<br>NE<br>SE<br>NW<br>NW<br>NW | S Light 10 6 6 6 | .00<br>.06<br>10<br>.00 | Cloudy.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear.<br>Clear. |
| LOCA   | L OI  | BSE                                      | R                                | VAT                             | TON.             |                         |   |
| (Central Time)<br>Time of Observa-   |   | -  | -                                | -                               |                  |                         |   |
|  | 30,24   |  |                                  |                                 |                  |                         | Clear.  |

Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

Note-Barometer reduced to sea level and stand-

THE INSURANCE BILL AGAIN

AS SIMILAR TO THE SECTION RE-FERRED TO IN THE FOLLOWING Argument of Mr. Knowles, Made Before the

of the Legislature and Then Defeated. There is no subject more interesting to people generally than that of insurance. Cheap rates are desired by every one, and any legislation that tends to give low rates of insurance at once commands attention and inspires gen-

The house finance committee yesterday afternoon began the consideration of the senate bill to regulate the business of insurance in

· The bill was passed some time ago by the The bill was passed some time ago by the senate, being amended there by the addition of what is known as section 24th, which was offered by M. Dean, of Rome. This section is opposed by the insurance men of the state on the ground that it is an unwarrantable interference by the legislature in the business of insurance companies; that the section is not warranted by the facts in the case, and that its purpose is to lower the rate of insurance in Georgia, when that rate already by the efforts of the Southeastern Tariff association is lower of the Southeastern Tariff association is lower

of the Southeastern Tarif association is lower than they are elsewhere.

The section objected to.

The 24th section is as follows:
Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that whenever it shall be made plainly to appear by comp-tent proofs to the commissioner of insurance that any insurance company fleensed to do business in this state-has entered into any contract, agreement pool or other arrangement with any other in-

said commissioner shall revoke the license of such company or companies, and the same shall not be reissued un if the president or chief officer shall file an affidaylt with said commissioner stating that all such contracts, agreements, pols or other arrangments have been annulied and made void.

THE HISTORY OF THE MATTER.

When the bill was introduced in the senate, this section was not a part thereof, and the bill reported to the senate ov its finance company. bill reported to the senate of its finance committee did not have the section either. It was during the passage of the bill in the senate, that this amendment was proposed by Mr. Dean, and the fact that it came from Rome at Dean, and the fact that it came from Rome at once clearly explained its appearance.

The Rome cotton warehouse men have stubbornly resisted the efforts made by the Southeastern Tariff association to improve the nature of their risks in this city by a compliance with the standard construction for cotton warehouses prescribed by the association. Because of their failure to improve their risks the cotton risks at Rome are much higher than they are in Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta and other places, where the associa-

Augusta and other places, where the associa-tion standard have been adopted. on, insurance rates in Georgia are lower than tion, insurance rates in Georgia are lower than they are elsewhere. The average rates in Georgia is 1 22, while in Alabama it is 1.43, in Arkansas it is 1.59, in Florida 1.72, in Missispipi 1.69, in North Carolina 1.59, in Texas 1.57, in Tennessee 1.51; in Louisiana the rate is 1.05, but that is due to the fact that the great majority of the premiums come from New Orleans, and a lower rate exists there because of good for a spulsages and because of

cause of good fire appliances, and because of many local companies. THE GEORGIA RATE LOWER THAN THE WEST.
"The rates," said Mr. Clarence Knowles,
"in Georgia is lower than in every western
state, except in Illinois and Missouri, where it is 1.13 and 1.21 respectively. The same reason that makes the rate in Louisiana low, the fact of the existence of a great city where local companies produce cheap insurance implies to these two states, Chicago and St. Louis affecting them as New Orleans affects Louisiana. The average rate for the whole west is 1.45, and for the union it is 1.49, and yet Georgia's

average rate is only 1.22 what CAUSES THIS LOW BATE.

Mr. Clarence Knowles, in his argument before the finance committee yesterday afternoon, ascribed this low rate to the existence and the efforts of the tariff association. He and the efforts of the tarili association. He demonstrated "that in 1884 the average rate in Georgia was 1.32 as against 1.23 in 1885 and 1.22 in 1886. The rate in 1887 will be still lower, because the improvements in Augusta and Atlanta have made a reduction in the rate in those cities that represent a saving of thirty to forty thousand dollars per annum to the people."

While the rate has decreased, the amount of insurance carried has also been decreased, which argues better five protection and less risk. In 1883 there were \$120,000,000 worth of

risk. In 1883 there were \$120,000,000 worth of insured property in Georgia as against \$104,000,000 in 1886. This is as good evidence as is required to prove that fire departments have been perfected and improved, the construction of buildings brought closer to the standard, and a general improvement in risks."

THE INTENTION OF THE SECTION.

Mr. Knowies said that the purpose of the 24th section "was to lower rates by breaking up the tariff association. In answer to this he assumed the position that the law could not be successively carried out if passed, for there was no way to prevent the companies from having a mutual understanding as to the rate having a mutual understanding as to the rate to be charged. There was no way to reach the alleged evil, and no law could be enacted

the alleged evil, and no law could be enacted to prevent companies from instructing their agents as to the rates."

"But even if the law could be operated successfully, what would it cause? It would bring about a war of rates, and the natural result would be that the local companies, like the Atlanta Home, the Sayannah Fire Marine, and the Macon company would have to go to the wall. They could not stand a war of rates like the older and richer companies; and thus the section would virtually kill the local companies."

companies."

'THE WORK OF THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

"Instead of trying to break down the tariff association," Mr. Knowles thought that "the general assembly should foster and encourage it. The present low rate in the state and its cause had already been explained. Now, see again the work of the association. The association today is doing in Georgia what law ought to de-namely, to yearly reduce the amount of losses, and to cause an improvement in risks that made the rate less and less.

"The Chronicle insurance tables show that there was a property loss in Georgia from 1876 to 1886 of \$17,215,000, of which amount there was a loss to companies of \$8,170,400, leaving the enormous sum of \$9,044,500 to be borne by the people themselves. Now see the work of the association. In 1883 the loss to companies had been reduced to \$1,383,000; in 1884, when the association was weel under way, the loss was prescribed to \$75,500,000; in 1884, when had been reduced to \$1.383,000; in 1884, when the association was well under way, the loss was reduced to \$784,000; in 1885 it was only \$486,000, and it was, in 1886, only \$490,000. Everything must have a cause, and this great reduction can be placed nowhere else, save where it belongs, to the Southeastern Tariff association.

THE EFFECT OF THE BILL.

"Now suppose this bill passes, what will be the result? The companies will agree among themselves, without forming a pool, and will

since it is a subject to the has a constant of the content in the enterprise of the has a content on the content in the conten property affecting its finding to fire accidents from any source, external or internal to the premises, as also the public and private provisions made for the extinguishment of fires. A standard of perfect risk is set up, with a fixed or base rate of insurance charge. For each defect in the particular risk by which the standard conditions of safety are impatred, and added charge is made, equal to the furerase of the hazard by reason of such defect. When the assured improves the character of his risk by added means of protection or the removal of dangerous conditions, his charge of insurance is reduced in proportion to reduction of hazard. The system is seconded by connectent inspectious from time to time. This procedure was instituted by the Mill Mutuals, and carried on by them with so admir a le results, which it has been my official privilege to recognize and adopted it and are working it by system and with most excellent effect throughout New England. It promotes equity and usife to the assured public, charging each his fair share of the cost of insurance protection, which share must be measured by the hazard he is protected against. It induces the property holder to

better provide for the safety of his property by the eward it offers of a less insurance charge. As the absence of an effective fire department and other the control of the department and other to provision for protection of troperty is rated rease the hazard, and hence the cause of inter, it inspires an intrested popular influence and in towns and cities the maintenance of essential equipments of well-ordered commu-

HOW THE ASSOCIATION WORKS. Mr. Knowles said that "the association was not composed of men, but of companies, that it was not an Atlanta ring, as it had been called. That while he was president he was not even a member."

a member."

It was organized in 1882 at New Holland Springs, and at first it contented itself with making a minimum rate, which finally became the maximum rate also. At subsequent meetings a committee of the association was appointed to meet committees from the various

ings a committee of the association was appointed to meet committees from the various manufactories, such as cotton mills, oit mills, phosphate works and the like, discuss the needs and requirements, combine with experience and adopt equitable and intelligent rates for such special risks.

"In this way a systemized tariff had grown up, the result of joint counsel of the assurer and the assured, a basis rate established for a perfect risk, and for every deficiency an additional rate was fixed."

STANDARDS OF CONSTRUCTION MADE.
"This led the association to devise a system for the construction of various outbuildings, a strict compliance with which would entitle the insured to the lowest rate—the basis rate. These standards were the offspring of intelligence and skill and were very generally adopted everywhere. The earnings in insurance more than compensated for the money expended in improvements."

"Take for instance cotton seed oil mills,

Take for instance cotton seed oil mills. Take for instance cotton seed of mills. The standard prescribed by the association for mills of this kind gave them a rate of 1½. The southern cotton seed oil mills in this country were constructed according to the association's standard, and the rate on that mill was 1½, the Standard, and the rate on that min was 12, the lowest risk of its kind in the United States, mills being usually rated from 3 to 7 per cent."
"Several years ago the Phinizy cotton warehouse in Augusta, with 6,000 bales, was destroyed by fire. The loss to the companies was total; the warehouse had been recuilt on the companies was total; the warehouse had been recuilt on the companies. the compartment system, and a year or so ago caught fire the second time, when only one compartment was burned. The first fire represented a loss of 100 per cent, the last one only 20 per cent. Such instances could be multi-

COMPTROLLER WRIGHT'S VIEWS. The original bill is said to have been drawn by Comptroller-General Wright, whose wide experience in all matters pertaining to insurance enabled him to draw a bill that perfectly reflected the views of the companies and the

reflected the views of the companies and the people. The twenty-fourth section was not in the original draft; it is in no sense a part of Comptroller Wright's views and opinions, and rumor has it that he is very much concerned at its appearance at this juncture.

It otherwise mars the symmetry of an almost perfect bill. Comptroller Wright recognizes the usefulness and help of the tariff association, and is fully conversant with the facts related in this article. The entire bill, with the exception of the 24th section, is approved by the officer of the tariff association.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be con-Pills as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority. Mothers may Depend upon It. Trying and critical, indeed, is the teething

eriod, but relief is afforded by the timely use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 25 cents a bottle.

### Borne on the Wings of the Wind

he miasmata, or aerial germs of chills and fever atic disease, are disseminated beond the place of their origin. Protected by Hos-erter's Stomach Bitters, you may breathe them un-armed. Otherwise, apprehend trouble. Not only nerial infection, but rhoumatism, dyspepsia, consti-sation, biliousness, debility and kidney complaints re successfully controlled by the great preventive

MEETINGS.

A regular communication of Georgia
Lodge, No. 96 F. and A. M. will be held in
Masonic Hail this evening at 7 o'clock,
All Master Masons cordially invited.
E. D. Luro, Secretary.

nal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

### No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, streetching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, whou either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, serew crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Pow-rfulopiates are then administered to ease the pain three weeks, with danger from sec on any rhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast. This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

### "Torturing Relies of By-Gone Ages"

so long employed by regular physicians, but insures so long employed by regular physicians, but insures a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations. Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to

call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Room No. 9, Centennial Building. Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerheff

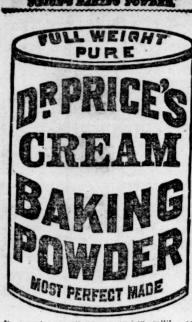
P. S. Correspondence solicited.

G. W. ADAIR, - AUCTIONEER

Brumby Farm. Six Tracts.

WILL SELL AT THE COURT HOUSE ON These ay, 4th of December, 1888, part of land lot 80, 152, 2 miles west of West End, 4½ miles from bourt he use and ½ mile north of U.S. reservation on main public road. The property is divided into tracts of from 4½ to 16 acres. Tract A has 5 room of tracts of from 4½ to 16 acres. Tract A has 5 room of tracts of the 4 for 16 acres, all cleared and 1 cory rich. "F" has 4.68 acres, all cleared and 1 corn cabin. "B" has fine grove set in grass, 7.19 cres. "E," "D" and "C" in woods, beautiful building sites on public roads; watered by nice branch in he rear.

SCHOOL STREET LOADS



Its superior excenience proven in million chomes for more than a quarter of a cen used by the United States Government. Endo the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strong est, Porest and Most Healthful. Dr. Frices's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Caus.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIL. 5 or 8p fol and nrm

ANNOUNCEMENTS. The Conservative Ticket.

Mayor—J. T. GLENN.
Alderman—W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS.
First ward—JOSEPH HIRSCH.
Second ward—J. J. MEADOR.
Third ward—A. S. ROBBINS.
Fourth ward—J. S. McLENDON.
Firth ward—ANTON U. KONTZ.
Sixth ward—HUGH T. INMAN. The People's Ticket.

The People's Ticket.

For Mayor:

WALTER R. BROWN.

For Alderman:

H. M. BEUTELL.

For Councilmen:

First Ward—W. M. CURTIS.
Second Ward—J. C. JENKINS.

Third Ward—T. E. COLLIER.

Fourth Ward—W. D. SMITH.

Fifth Ward—D. P. MORRIS.

Sixth Ward—J. A. LE SUEUR.

ove ticket will be voted for at the election

1 December 5th, 1888.

John J. Falvey for Alderman. As the bill now before the legislature, providing for the election of a sixth alderman in the city of Atlanta on next Wednesday, is likely to become a law; and as the time between its final passage and the day of election would be too short for a canvas. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the aldermanic place contemplated, subject to the pas sage of the bill. My platform will be devotion to the progress of Atlanta, and zeal in promoting the nterests of the people. JOHN J. FALVEY.
Atlanta, Ga., November 28.

For Alderman.
The friends of DR. H. G. HUTCHISON announce

him as a candidate for the position of alderman to be created by the pending amendment to the city charter, should the same become a law. Election Wednesday, December 5, 1888. THE CONSTITUTION is authorized to announce that

in the event of the passage of the bill increasing

he number of aldermen in Atlanta from five to six

MR. A. M. REINHARDT will be a candidate for the For the City Council.

I hereby minounce myself as a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward. Election in December next. I most respectfully solicit the suffrage of my fellow citizens and promise, if elected, to look to the interest of the city faithfully and DAVID P. MORRIS.

The many friends of J. PERRY CHISOLM an nounce him as a candidate for councilman from the second ward. W. S. WILLIAMS is announced as a candidate for

Having received the earnest solicitation of many clends, I announce myself as a candidate for the flice of councilman from the first ward at the chaining municipal election, to be held on the 5th day I December next.

J. P. TROTTI. November 28th, 1888.

For Clerk of the Superior Court. MR. G. H. TANNER is announced for clerk of the uperfor court. Mr. Walter L. Venable, Captain corge B. Forbes and Dr. John S. Holliday will be is deputies.

For clerk of superior court, Fulton county,—C. H. Strong, Court deputies—Geo, M. Hope, John Stephens, Arnold Broyles, John M. Harwell. Elec-

FRANK A. HILBURN hereby announces himse as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county, subjec-to democratic nomination, and will be thankful for

The many friends of A. J. McALISTER announce him as a candidate for coroner at the coming elec-tion, subject to the democratic nomination. OLD DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS. The friends of Mr. J. M. KEMP, of Fulton county announce his name for coroner at the approaching election, subject to primary nomination, Mr. Kemp lost a leg in the battle of the Wilderness, Wofford's brigade, Longstreet's corps. Is in needy circumstances and is competent to discharge the duties of the office.

dtd Confederate Veterans.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county.

A. A. MANNING.

I announce myself as candidate for coroner of I announce myself as candidate for coroner of Fulton county subject to the democratic primary, if one is held. WILLIAM McCONNELL.

The friends of DR. J. C. AVARY announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county.

The friends of SAMUEL DUNLAP announce him a candidate for the office of Coroner of Fulton county at the approaching election. nov:23-td

DR. F. H. O'BRIEN'S friends announce him as a candidate for coroner of Fulton county. For Tax Collector.

A. P. STEWART is announced as a candidate for tax collector at the ensuing election. CAPTAIN SEAB LOVE will be associated with me in office it I am elected.

We are authorized to announce

CLEM R. HARRIS
as a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county for

as a candidate for tax contents of the casuing term.

LYMAN A. KEDWINE, who has been with John Silvey & Co. fifteen years, is a candidate for tax collector of Fulton county.

To the Voters of Fulton County: I hereby announce myself associated with James P. McDouald and W. F. Parkhurst for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county, and respectfully ask your support.

[nov24-td] JOHN F. FAITH. For Tax Receiver.

To the people of Fulton county—I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully ask the support of my fellow citizens.

CHAS, W. WELLS,
I announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election.

JOE LANTHONY.

The friends of THOMAS M. ARMISTEAD announce him as a candidate for tax receiver of Ful on county.

td

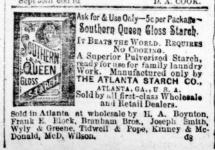
THOS, OS CAR HALL is announced as a candidate
for tax receiver of Fulton county, and respectfully
solicits the votes of his fellow-citizens. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for tax receiver of Fulton county at the ensuing election.

JOHN H. LOYD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FULTON COUNTY-Fellow Citi To the Prople of Fulton County—Fellow Citizens: I havelived among you thirty-eight years and have frequently held office by your grace. I have tried my best to serve you faithfully and am willing to stand or fall on my record. I am now a cand date for the office of State and County Tax Receiver and take this opportunity of asking your support. I am confident that my experience as an official will go far toward recommending my claim, and I promise that if elected I will devote my whole energy to the service of the people, and will give them an administration as Tax Receiver which will merit their commendation. Mr. Jack N. Smith will be associated with me in the office.

Sept 33th cod td.

D. A. COOK.



## OUR FALL AND WINTERSTOCK NOW READY EVERY DEPARTMENT BOOMING Clothing for Men. Clothing for Boys . Clothing for Children.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK EVER SHOWN

HIRSCH BROS. Clothiers and Tailors. 42 and 44 Whitehall St.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

### BROWN KING.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Cotton, Woolen & General Mill Supplies MACHINERY and TOOLS

Wrought Iron Pipe Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Hose, Packing, etc. Agents for the Cameron Steam Pump and Washburne & Moen 73 and 75 BROAD ST

If you wish the best, most elegant and lumpiest grate and stove coal that is mined in the earth, we furnish it And it is our pride to give 2,000 HONEST POUNDS for a ton, and when you buy from us you will CERTAINLY get it. We also have a large cargo of the very best Anthractic Egg and Nut coal on hand. Don't buy until you get our prices.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN PIPE

Plasterer's Hair.

PLASTER PARIS FIRE BRICK FIRE CLAY,

TERRA COTTA STOVE FLUES! SCIPLE

> ATLANTA, GA. HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

## LINEN STORE,

## Household Linens

Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM ERSKINE.

MANUFACTORY, BALTIMORE: 15 S. HOWARD STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C .: COR. SEVENTH AND E. STREETS.

THE ONLY

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.

# Strictly One Price.

17 & 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

We have instituted the ONE PRICE system. We mark prices on all goods in PLAIN FIGURES! These prices can be relied upon as being the LOWEST, consistent with FIRST-CLASS WORKMAN-SHIP and MATERIAL.

In addition to the facilities which money and experience secure, WE ARE MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE YOU THE PROFIT which all retailers necessarilly pay the MANUFACTURER.

## EISEMANBROS

The Only Mannfacturing Clothiers,

17 and 19. Whitehall Street.

VOL. XXL.

TO DIVIDE THE SPOILS. A TEXT OF SCRIPTURE WHICH IS IN

PLACE.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE AGAIN. The Territorial Question-Organizing Okla-homa-For the Annexation of Canada-Personal Topics.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—[Special.]—Here is the latest on President-elect Harrison's civil service policy: A story is told here to-day by parties from Indianapolis that on Sun-day, when General Longstreet visited General Harrison, the Georgian found the presidentelect pondering, like all good Presbyterians, over his Bible. The conversation was lengthy and when the president-elect was approached on the subject of his civil service policy, he

on the subject of his civil service policy, he opened the Bible upon his knee, and read from Genesis Jacob's predictions to his son Benjamin as to what would befall him:

"Benjamin shall raven as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey; and at night he shall divide the spoils."

The story reached Washington this morning, and the verse was quoted around the capitol and departments considerably. It, how. ever, was not a pleasant dose to the der

This was a bad beginning for a short session of congress, and from the outlook to-day it seems that very little except the passage of appropriation bils will be accomplished this session. To-day was devoted to fillbustering by Colonel Kilgore, of Texas, against the passage of a bill to erect a monument to General Knox in Maine. It took all day, however, to defeat the bill, as its friends would not withdraw it. Some time during this session another attempt will be made to pass the Blair educational bill. Some southern members, who favor it, have

will be made to pass the Blair educational bill. Some southern members, who favor it, have hopes of its passage, but they have in their way a most determined minority opposed to the bill, and the best informed democrats are of the opinion that it will again go over without consideration by the house this session.

THE NEW STATES.

From appearances at present the only measures of general importance that stand any chance for consideration in the house, besides the appropriation bills, are those proposing the admission of territories as states, and the bill to organize Oklahoma. The bill had considerable opposition and Major Barnes, who is leading the fight against it, thinks there is very little chance for its passage this session. leading the fight against it, thinks there is very little chance for its passage this session Mr. Springer, the chairman of the committee on territories, who has been fighting for years for the passage of the Oklahoma bill, it is understeed, will this session make a fight for the admission of New Mexico. The story is going the rounds that Mr. Springer has large landed interests in New Mexico, and that when it is admitted as a state he expects to change his admitted as a state, he expects to change his place of residence from Hitnois to New Mexico, and from there be sent to the United States senate. New Mexico is generally considered to be a democratic territory.

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RIVERS AND HARBORS.

At the meeting of the river and harbor committee of the house today, there was no quorum present, but the members in attendance decided to go to work at once and prepare a biil appropriating between ten and twelve million dollars and report it to the house within ten days. They will not accept Mr. Cutching's proposition to make a horizontal cut. The prospects are that Georgia will get her share of the money to be expended.

Congressman Barnes, of the tenth, came in tonight looking just as happy as if he had no already organized opposition in the race two years hence. He is not here to work at once, but to see Mr. Cleveland, and to stay with him as it were, until he consents to go down to the Augusta exposition next week. The major will call on the president in the morning, and use all his persuasion to induce him to go down to Augusta.

Mr. Grimes will make another attempt at this session to pass his Columbus public building bill. He will, however, first call up his bill which has been unanimously reported from the judiciary committee to establish a federal court at Columbus. After the passage of this bill it will be practically an easy matter to pass the public building bill over the president's veto of last session.

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The supervising architect of the treasury today mailed advertisements for bids for the construction of an addition to the Atlanta custom house. The bids are to be opened on the 22d of December.

General Greely, the chief signal officer of the government, today left for Atlanta, for the purpose of attending the sinual meeting of the American forestry congress to be held there tomorrow.

THE PURCHASE OF CANADA.

Judge Sency, of Ohlo, has prepared a joint resolution, which he will introduce at the earliest opportunity, asking the president to initiate negotiations for the purchase of Canada.

E. W. B.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

South Dakota Asks for Immediate Admis-sion Into the Union. washington, December 4.—The speaker laid before the house the annual report of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of currency, which were appropriately referred. On motion of Mr. Sayers, of Texas, leave was granted to the committee on appropriations to sit during sessions of the house.

Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota, presented a petition of citizens of North Dakota for the immediate admission into the union of South Dakota and Montana, and for constitutional conventions in North-Dakota, Washington and New Mexico. Referred to committee on territories.

And New Mexico. Referred to committee on territories.

During the closing days of the last session, Mr. Dingley of Maine, succeeded in having made special the order for today, the bill for the erection of a monument to Major-General Henry Knox, at Thomaston, Maine, but subsequently Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the order was made.

Mr. Dingley today called up this motion and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Kilgore opposed the latter motion, declaring that there was no warrant in the constitution for the appropriation of \$25,000 as proposed by the bill.

On a standing vote, Mr. Dingley's motion was carried—36—42—but Mr. Kilgore raised a point of "no quorum," thus cliciting the remark of "that sounds natural," from the republican side.

The yeas and nays were ordered and Mr. Dingley's motion prevailed—yeas 125, nays 53. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

On demand for the previous question the vote stood—yeas 111, nays 46—no quorum, and a call of the house was ordered, and 205 members responded to their names.

The question recurring on the demand for the previous question again no quorum voted, opponents of the measure resorting to dilatory factics to compass its defeat. Several ineffectual roll calls were then had; and finally Mr. Dingley yielded to Mr. Mansur to offer an amendment locating the monument in Washington. The previous question was ordered on the amendment locating the monument in Washington. The previous question was ordered on the amendment. Imendment locating the monument in Was ington. The previous question was ordered of the amendment and third reading of the bill On Mr. Mansur's amendment the vote storyers 66, nays 92—no quorum—and more call followed.

This procedure was continued until 5 o'clock, when under the order adopted at the last session, the house adjourned. TWO STEEL PAMS.

Armed With Dynamite Guns—A Bill in the Senate for their Construction.

WASHINGTON, Decomber 4.—Various annual reports, including that of the secretary of the treasury, were presented in the senate and appropriately referred. Numerous bills were also introduced and referred, including one for the construction of two steel rams to be armed with heavy rified dynamite guns, and one for the construction of two steel cruisers to be armed with dynamite guns.

Mr. Frye, at 12;30, moved to proceed to the